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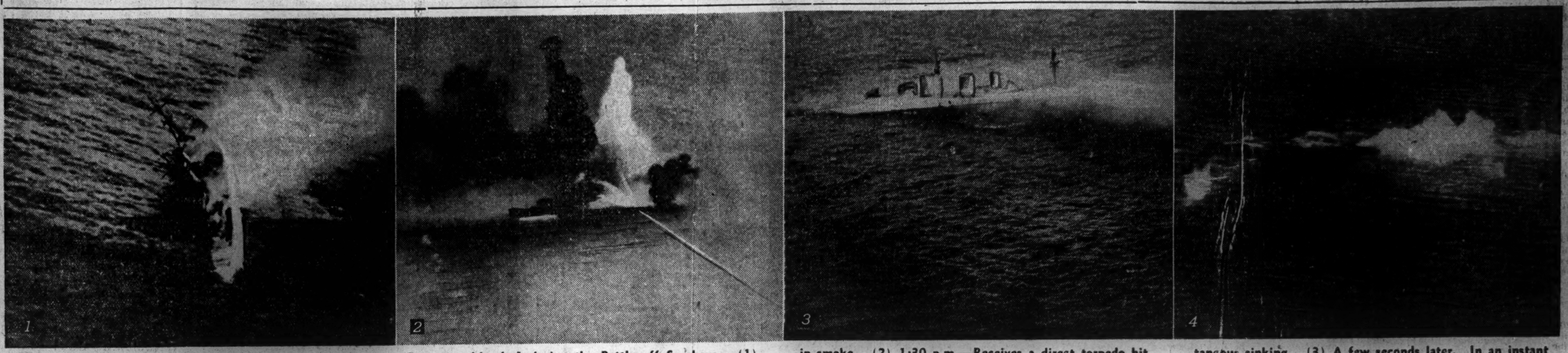
Pictures Tell the Story — Final Moments of the Exeter



The movie camera photo taken of the British cruiser Exeter from the air vividly shows the way the surface of the Pacific is being cleared of any vessels not flying the Japanese flag. Graphically this is what happened to the Exeter on March 1 during the Battle off Surabaya. (1) 12:50 p.m.—The cruiser received a hit on the stern when a Japanese man-of-war fired on it. A fire broke out at the aft. In the picture it can be seen listing and enveloped in smoke. (2) 1:30 p.m.—Receives a direct torpedo hit. A geyser of water shot sky-high into the air. The fire was now out of control. The sinking of the cruiser after being struck by a torpedo was described as "gochin" or instantaneous sinking. (3) A few seconds later. In an instant it was submerged nearly completely in the water. (4) The blue waters of the Pacific, minus the cruiser. (Presented by Navy Ministry. Censored. No. 571)

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SINKS FOUR VESSELS OFF EAST U.S. COAST

Same Craft Under Commander Di Gossate Claims 32,000 Tons So Far

GERMAN PLANES ACTIVE

Two Enemy Merchantmen in Harbor of Novorossisk Sent Down by Luftwaffe

Domei

ROME, March 29.—An Italian submarine operating off the eastern coast of the United States, has reported the sinking of four more enemy cargo vessels, totaling 20,000 tons, the High Command announced today.

The same undersea craft, under the command of Commander Garlo Fecia di Gossate, already has sunk an aggregate 32,000 tons of enemy shipping during its present operations in American waters, the High Command said, revealing that the total tonnage sunk off the United States coast since the end of January has risen to 114,000 tons.

In North America, enemy tanks reconnoitering to the southeast of Mechili yesterday, were compelled to take to flight by the well-aimed fire of the Fascist artillery, the High Command announced.

Military installations and the port of Tobruk were bombed with considerable effect of success by the Italian airforce which also attacked enemy motorized columns, inflicting serious losses upon them.

In air combats, four enemy planes were shot down, while one of our fighter planes did not return to its base, the High Command said.

Attacks Soviet Shipping

Domei

BERLIN, March 29.—German warplanes, which attacked the harbor of Novorossisk, on the northeastern coast of the Caucasus yesterday, scored direct hits on two enemy merchant ships as well as railway installations there, the High Command announced today.

The communique disclosed that German forces yesterday continued to hammer at Soviet lines on the Kerch Peninsula, in western Crimea.

German and Rumanian forces smashed Soviet thrusts in the Donetz Basin, in southwestern Ukraine, and dealt heavy losses to the enemy as well, it was said.

It was added that other units of German aerial forces roared over Murmansk, in the northern region of the Kola Peninsula, and pounded the city from dawn until dusk.

Meanwhile, German air units maintained its vigil over the North African front and swooped down with devastating results on British troop columns and an encampment at Tobruk.

The air attack on Malta Island also continued with unabated fury when shipbuilding facilities were pounded by the Luftwaffe yesterday.

A well-protected British convoy was sighted off North Cape, at the northern extremity of Norway, by patroling German air units which crippled one destroyer and four merchant vessels of the convoy.

In daylight operations off the coast of St. Nazaire, 60 kilometers northwest of Tours, on the western coast of France, German fighter formations sank two torpedo boats.

British bomber formations attempted a raid on the north German coast, especially Lubeck, approximately 20 kilometers southwest of Lubeck Bay, last night. German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries challenged the raiders and shot down 12 British aircraft, the High Command concluded.

Successes of Imperial Navy Paratroops Due to Months of Vigorous Training

"The successful war results accomplished by the Japanese Parachutists in occupying the enemy bases in Koepang, Timor, and Menado, Celebes, are attributable only to months of vigorous training." Thus declared a paratrooper who participated in one of these landings, the Nichi Nichi reports. His description follows:

"It was in a certain year that the Imperial Navy Parachute Corps was formed in strict secrecy, and from then on, strenuous training was undergone by those who were selected for this special corps. In order to get the men in physical condition, special exercises in jumping from a height were practised night and day.

"In folding the parachutes, we had to exercise every precaution because the slightest hitch would mean loss of our very life. Following months of hard training, the time finally came for us to actually jump out of a plane. For the first few times, we could not help but close our eyes as soon as we left the craft and pray for a safe landing.

"As we became more accustomed to the routine, however, we began to feel a thrill each time we jumped out of a plane.

"At times when a comrade, whose parachute stayed closed until he was very close to the ground, was saved from death in the nick of time, we all clapped our hands and rejoiced over the miracle as if our own lives had been saved. We always reminded ourselves that we could never afford to lose our lives until we were permitted to take part in actual war.

"Prior to jumping, three buzzes are given as signals, the first meaning that we are approaching close to the enemy base, the second to get ready and the final signal, to jump.

"At last the long-waited order came permitting us to bring our lengthy training into full play. As we left our base, we only had one thought—to perform what was required of us to the best of our ability. We bade farewell to this world and remembered only the instructions we had learned during our rigorous training.

"Only one thought fills our minds when the final signal to jump is given—the hope that the parachute will function perfectly so that we may land safely on the enemy base. Words cannot express the joy when, following a few seconds of descent, we feel a sudden jolt on our shoulders as the parachute opens.

"On landing, we immediately prepared our weapons and proceeded toward the enemy base, thus occupying the airfield following a blitzkrieg attack. Thanks to the strenuous training we had undergone, each procedure was carried out perfectly and without a single miscarriage."

WANG I-TANG VOWS FULL COOPERATION

Chairman of N. China Political Council Thanks Japan for Past Assistance

TO WORK FOR FREE ASIA

Announcement Made of New National Movement to Create Original Culture

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Council, in his declaration made today on the occasion of the second anniversary marking the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, renewed his pledge to cooperate with Japan for the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

Following is the gist of his declaration:

"In the past two years since the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission and the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, the situation has been developing along the lines of the lofty ideals of establishing a new order in East Asia, which will be based on the spirit of freeing this part of the globe.

"Both the Chinese Government and people cannot but express profound thanks to the Japanese for their lasting efforts to reconstruct East Asia, tiding over various difficulties and hardships, and for continuing assistance to China.

"The North China Political Commission and people in the past years, especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, have made every possible effort to free Japan from worry about the rear, in the light of the spirit of cooperation between the two nations.

"We have realized how strong Japan is, judging from the fact that all strongholds of Britain in East Asia, which is our enemy of long standing, have fallen into the Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

GREETINGS TO WANG CABLED BY PREMIER

Congratulations to Nanking President Also Sent by Foreign Minister

2ND ANNIVERSARY FETED

Ceremony Attended by Japanese Ambassador Shigemitsu, Other High Officials

Premier Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Tojo respectively cabled congratulations on Monday to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at Nanking, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

Premier Tojo's message to President, Wang reads:

"I am highly gratified that the foundation of your Government has been made stronger with the second anniversary of its return to Nanking greeted today.

"I hereby express my highest esteem to you and those who are of the same view as you for the devoted endeavors being rendered to the cause of your country.

"At this time, when an epochal progress is being made in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is my sincere hope that you will push courageously ahead to attain the object of the establishment hand in hand with the Japanese Government."

Second Anniversary Feted

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The ceremony marking the second anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking was held at the Grand Ceremony Hall here at 10 a.m. today.

President Wang Ching-wei, of the National Government of China, Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, other diplomats stationed at

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO FELICITATES RETURN OF CHINESE CAPITAL TO NANKING

Premier Highly Praises Efforts Made by Wang Ching-wei And Other Patriots

TURNING POINT IN HISTORY

Chungking Regime Admonished For Causing Misery to So Many People

Hailing the auspicious occasion of the second anniversary of the return to Nanking of China's capital, Premier Hideki Tojo broadcast his felicitations to the National Government of China Monday night.

General Tojo had none but the highest words of praise for the great efforts the Chinese President and other patriots have exerted for the realization of the grand ideal of the establishment of a New East Asia. "Their devotion to this lofty cause commands my highest regard," the Premier declared.

Continuing, General Tojo pointed out that East Asia is now at an unprecedentedly momentous turning point in its history. American and British influence has been driven out and East Asians are about to have their country restored to them.

Toward the end of his speech, the Premier dealt with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, saying that it was most regrettable to note that that administration, which is eking out an existence in the out-of-the-way corner of Chungking, is still blind to the mission of helping forward the establishment of Greater East Asia and is still continuing its useless resistance, thereby reducing the innocent masses to serious disaster.

Japan, he warned, is firmly resolved to destroy all elements who persist in obstructing the grand work of the reconstruction of East Asia.

"Today is the second anniversary of the establishment of the new Central Government of the Chinese Republic. On this auspicious occasion, I wish to express my heartfelt sense of congratulation, on behalf of the Japanese Government and people.

"During the past two years, the National Government has achieved remarkable developments by overcoming many obstacles in the way and its foundations have been firmly laid down. All this is attributable to the ardent and indefatigable efforts which have been made by Mr. Wang Ching-wei and many other Chinese patriots for the realization of the grand ideal of the establishment of New East Asia. Their devotion to this lofty cause commands my highest regard.

Turning Point in History

"East Asia is now at an unprecedentedly momentous turning point in its history. American and British influence which has oppressed and squeezed the East Asian races during the past four centuries, has been driven out and East Asia is about to be restored to the hands of the East Asian races. This is, indeed, the grandest undertaking of the century which ought to be accomplished with the close cooperation of all East Asian peoples. Particularly is it necessary for Japan, Manchoukuo and China to put forth earnest endeavors toward the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia, in view of their respective illustrious histories and of their important positions as the nucleus of Greater East Asia. It is, therefore, very regrettable to note that the Chiang Kai-shek Administration, which is eking out its existence in the out-of-the-way corner of Chungking, is still blind to the mission of helping for-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE BOMBERS RAID PORT MORESBY; CAUSE BIG DAMAGES

Port Facilities Wrecked Again, According to Dispatches From Sydney

CHINA REMNANTS ATTACKED

Japanese Stage Mop-Up Operations in Anhwei and Shantung Provinces

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—According to Sydney dispatches, Japanese Air Units today again raided Port Moresby and inflicted heavy damages on military objectives and port facilities.

Mopping-Up at End

Domei

ON THE CELEBES FRONT, March 30.—Major mopping-up operations in the Celebes were brought to a close on March 27 when Dutch remnants at Malili and Palopo, on the northern shore of the Gulf of Bone, surrendered unconditionally to the Japanese Forces.

Earlier, other Dutch forces which had been holding out at Erenkang, strategic point in the southwestern part of Celebes, surrendered on March 17.

The Japanese Forces, during their clean-up drives in the Celebes, took prisoner 564 Dutch troops, including a lieutenant-colonel, and captured 620 rifles, 780 hand grenades, 25 railway carriages and large quantities of ammunitions among other booty.

Anhwei Mopped Up

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN ANHWEI PROVINCE, China, March 30.—With mopping-up operations in Central Anhwei Province being carried out successfully, enemy remnants in that region are now on the verge of annihilation.

The Japanese Kozai, Sato, Miura, Baba, Demura and Asahina contingents at midnight on March 27 launched a general offensive on enemy troops belonging to the 173rd Division of the Kwangsi Provincial Army, as well as against the 13th and 17th guerilla corps.

Advancing through virtual quagmires, the Japanese units have completely trapped enemy forces in the sector southeast of Wafu Lake in the central part of the province.

Active in Shantung

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, March 30.—In their mopping-up operations, Japanese Army and Navy units operating in Shantung Peninsula have been smashing bases of enemy remnants.

The Murakami and Kamimura units of the Army, in close cooperation with landing parties of the Navy, recently decimated powerful enemy units under the command of Cheng Wei-ping in the vicinity of Tapotien, about 15 kilometers north of Wenteng in the eastern part of the peninsula.

The Yamamoto and several other units, operating in the Taishan sector, south of Tsinan, have dealt a crushing blow to the enemy base there, destroying arsenals and provisions depots in the vicinity.

Kerr Sees Stalin

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, yesterday conferred with Premier Josef Stalin for two hours at the Kremlin, a German news agency here revealed. It is reported that Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov also participated in the conference.

Two Midgets in Sumatra Village Hail Arrival of Japanese; Want to Cooperate

An interesting account of an interview with two midgets in Sibolga, on the eastern coast of Sumatra, who expressed their wish to cooperate with the Imperial Army, is reported by an Asahi correspondent in Sumatra. The report follows:

"Hearing about the two midgets in Sibolga, I had been wishing to meet them, when fortunately through the kindness of the commander of the garrison there, I was given this chance.

"As I was waiting at the garrison, an "empty" automobile drove through the gates. That is, I throught it was empty, for I couldn't see any one from outside. Then the chauffeur alighted, opened the door, and out came two midgets, each no taller than one meter in height.

"One was quite old and had no front teeth and wore a pair of spectacles. The other seemed to be much younger. It was really quite strange to be confronted by two persons, no bigger than children, but with such mature features.

"As for their clothing, they wore sarongs, no wider than ordinary hand towels. Their shirts were well pressed with stiffly starched collars and cuffs. They also wore coats and as natives of those parts they were very well dressed. They came proudly into the room, their tiny chins held out and their shoulders thrown back, and in high pitched tones like a child's, they extended their greetings.

"I offered them chairs, upon which they tried to climb. Seeing their difficulty I quickly lifted them and placed them safely on the chairs, to which they just said, 'Thank you,' and didn't seem the least bit embarrassed.

"When I offered to get them some drinks, to my surprise, they asked for wine, which they drank with gust, the cups, which they held in both hands almost hiding their faces. The cigarettes in their mouths looked as big as cigars. It was really comical to see these two tiny persons acting in such an adult fashion.

"One gave his age as about 65 and the other as about 35. 'No one around here knows his exact age,' they explained.

"Hearing that they were brothers and that they had a mother at home, I asked them to show me their home. It was located in a native village about four kilometers from the town. To my surprise, the size of the house and the furniture were no different from those found in an ordinary house.

"Then their mother came out. I had expected to see another tiny person, but here, another surprise was in store for me—she was an ordinary woman.

"'We,' the older midget said, 'belong to a certain tribe that came from the Batak tribe. I really don't know the name of my tribe, but I can tell you that I used to be the chief and had 20 men under me. Now that your army is here, I hope to cooperate with it.' He then expressed his wish to do all he could to be of service to the Imperial Forces."

CHIANG NOW FORCED TO CARRY ON ALONE

Much Relied on Aid From U.S. And Britain Nothing but A Myth

INTERNAL STRIFE EVIDENT

But General Still Harbors Stupid Belief That Japan Can Be Defeated

Chungking now finds itself in a position where it has to carry on the struggle against Japan without the assistance of the United States and Britain, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

The dispatch also points out that the leaders of Chungking have ceased to hope great things of America and Britain since these countries on whom Chungking had relied so much have suffered such disastrous defeats in the War of Greater East Asia.

These leaders, according to the article, are rapidly getting into a mood to question whether in standing at the side of America and Britain in the War of Greater East Asia, Chungking is serving its best interests.

The article begins by saying that Chungking is being reduced to a position of isolation. Continuing, it asserts:

"The restiveness of Chungking has been all too evident to every student of Chungking policy ever since the loss of the Burma route for supply of materials needed by it in continuing resistance against Japan.

"General Chiang Kai-shek is about the only Chinese who apparently believes in the power of Chungking to wage a successful fight against this country.

"Since returning from an extended trip to India, where he conferred with British and Indian leaders, the Generalissimo has been referring to

(Continued on Page 2)

SECRET OF VICTORIES IN WAR IS REVEALED

Navy Officer Says Successes Attributed to Hard Training And Fighting Spirit

JAVA BATTLE DESCRIBED

Even Sick and Wounded Men Jumped Out of Bed to Help Their Comrades

Hard training augmented by high fighting spirit are the keynotes to an ultimate victory in any battle, is the conviction of a naval officer of a destroyer which participated in the Java Sea Battle.

In commenting on the Sea Battle off Surabaya in which the De Ruyter and the Houston were sent to the bottom of the sea, the officer in a conversation with a member of the naval press corps, gave the following account, which was received in an official dispatch dated Saturday. The report reads:

"It was toward the evening of February 27, that our destroyer while escorting transports off Surabaya came across the remnants of the combined United States-Dutch fleet. Immediately falling into battle formation, we launched a furious attack on the enemy naval force. The brunt of our attacks was focused on the bigger units.

"The cruisers De Ruyter and Houston, which were the main units of the combined fleet, opened fire. The exchange of fire became intense with shells falling close to our destroyer.

"Suddenly, three enemy destroyers appeared in front of our warships and subsequently a severe engagement at close range followed. So severe was the fighting that powder smoke from our guns thickly enveloped the surrounding sea; so close was the fight that even

(Continued on Page 2)

FULL INDEPENDENCE NOT GIVEN TO INDIA IN CRIPPS' PROGRAM

British Promise Fails to Give Any Promise for Immediate, Complete Freedom

THREE POINT PROPOSAL

United Kingdom Reserves Right To Take Measures for National Defense

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—The acceptance by Indian leaders of British proposals offered by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, is regarded as quite dubious as the British offers fail to give any promise for immediate, complete independence of India, it is reliably reported here.

Sir Stafford, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from New Delhi, today released the British Government's proposals for India, which provide that, immediately after the cessation of hostilities, a new constitution will be framed by an elected body to create a new India union with dominion status.

Will Be Dominion

According to the proposals, the new Indian Union will be a dominion, united to the United Kingdom and other dominions by common allegiance to the crown. It will be equal to other dominions in every respect and in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic and external affairs.

Under the provision of the new constitution, according to Sir Stafford's proposals, India is to form a body for the protection of racial and religious minorities, and a treaty to the above effect is to be signed with the British Government.

Since nothing but dominion status after the cessation of hostilities is promised by the British Government, it is highly doubtful that the British will succeed in deceiving the Indians again with their present proposals.

Indian political observers attach great significance to the special meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party held this afternoon, with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Indian Congress Party presiding, as the meeting followed an earlier conference between the president and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, it is reported here from New Delhi.

These observers declared that the result of the special meeting may have a great bearing on future relations between India and Great Britain, the dispatch added.

Cripps Reveals Plan

Sir Stafford Cripps published on Sunday night the plan for the settlement of the Indian question which the British representative had brought with him when he came to India to explore the possibilities of liquidating this critical question, Asahi learns from Shanghai.

There are three points in Sir Stafford's plan which calls for the grant of Dominion status to India after the war.

1. The new Indian Union will constitute a Dominion, and be united with the United Kingdom and the other Dominions in common loyalty to the British Crown. The new Dominion will be placed on a footing of equality in every sense of the term with the United Kingdom and the other Dominions. In domestic and foreign policies it will not be placed in any subordinate position.

2. On the understanding that

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG NOW FORCED TO CARRY ON ALONE

(Continued From Page 1)

an improvement in the position of his regime in relation to Japan as a result of the conclusion of a military alliance between India and Chungking, and the completion of arrangements for the construction of a new route for the supply of arms and materials to Chungking.

Enthusiasm Not Shared

"Chungking leaders generally, however, refuse to share the General's enthusiasm. They are rapidly coming to realize the fact that Chungking has no choice but to continue the struggle with Japan without outside assistance, thereby paying the price for the folly it committed in relying on countries whom they should have known better than to have expected any aid from.

"Chungking has had to admit that the War of Greater East Asia has turned against America, Britain, and their allies. The address by General Chiang on New Year's Day by the old calender was a frank admission of the Allied defeats in the war.

"These Allied defeats have produced at least two effects on Chungking.

"In the first place, Chungking has ceased to believe that America and Britain can be depended upon to help it in its struggle with Japan. In the second place, it has revised its estimate of its own power. It argued to itself that it must be far more powerful than it had believed itself to be, especially more powerful in the matter of resisting Japan than America and Britain, whose combined forces in East Asia were defeated in a fraction of the time that Chungking has been resisting Japan.

A Poor Group

"The leaders of Chungking must be combining in them all the defects in the character of the Chinese. Otherwise, how is it that they think in all seriousness that Chungking is stronger than a combination of America and Britain on the ground that it has been engaged in a struggle with Japan for upward of four years?

"There is not a single group of people in this world more vainglorious than the Chungking leaders, and of all these Chungking leaders, General Chiang is the most haughty and vain. Addressing a meeting of provincial chiefs and commanders for defense areas in the middle of this month, the General said: 'The time has come for Chungking to go farther than defending the areas under the control of Chungking and take in hand the defense of the whole of China.'

"Of a piece with the General's comment was an editorial appearing in the March 23 issue of the Chungking Central Daily News. This article quoted the New York Times to the effect that General Ho Ying-ching, General Chen Cheng, General Poi Tsung-hsi, and General Chiang Kai-shek are among the best soldiers in the world and that each reverse suffered by the Allied nations adds to the importance of the Chungking army.

"It is significant that newspapers controlled by Chungking have in the past two or three months been stressing the necessity for Chungking to depend on itself to continue the resistance against Japan and to reconstruct areas under its control. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, these papers were telling their readers that America, Britain and other foreign countries friendly to Chungking, could be counted on to save China. There is every reason to believe that Chinese supporting Chungking are gradually coming to the view that they cannot make common cause with America and Britain who are bound to go down in defeat, and that they might as well follow General Chiang if he has convinced himself that Chungking can help itself.

Explains Number of Facts

"This sentiment of the people of Chungking explains a number of facts, including the reluctance of Chungking to show an active interest in the maintenance of a common front against Japan, the haphazard manner in which the troops of General Yu Han-mou fought in the Nineth War Zone, and the dispatch of a very limited number of land troops into Burma to cooperate with the British defenders of that country in contrast to the powerful mechanized units which Chungking had told the world she would dispatch under General Cheng Chen to take part in the defense of the British territory.

"Evidence is accumulating rapidly to show that under present conditions, General Chiang is interested not so much in assisting the Allies in the War of Greater East Asia as in improving the position of Chungking. Such evidence is furnished by the fact that he refused to commit Chungking in a manner pleasing to the British during his conferences with Indian leaders in his recent trip to that country. According to reports to hand, his attitude in his conferences with the British leaders of India was one of support for the racial movement in India. His position would seem to have been that he would support the independence movement in India should the British raise objections to collaboration between Chungking and India."

Axis Diplomats Leaving

Domei

VICHY, March 29.—The Uruguayan Foreign Office has revealed that Axis diplomatic corps will leave Montevideo en route to their respective countries on April 5 aboard the Spanish steamer Cado de Buena Esperansa, according to a Havas report received here from Montevideo today.

At Kasumigaura Flying Field

Though Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, does not go in for equestrianism as popular Premier Hideki Tojo, the Navy Minister has a particular interest in the development of the air wing of the Navy. Last Saturday, he paid a surprise visit to the Kasumigaura flying school for Navy pilots where he observed the young boys go through the most intricate and dangerous loops. Here the Navy Minister, who was impressed by their ability, is seen addressing the young fliers, telling them that they are just the kind of men he wants for the flying service to blast the enemy strongholds in East Asia. (Courtesy of Navy Ministry. Censored No. 571).

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Britain's Deep Designs

YOMIURI—The contents of the proposal which Sir Stafford Cripps has brought to India are still kept secret, but whatever his proposal may be, it is certain that its acceptance will not bring happiness to India, for the development of objective circumstances is such as to make it imperative for Britain to take greater interest in India than ever before.

In consequence of the series of defeats suffered in the War of Greater East Asia, British control of the Indian Ocean is put in serious jeopardy and the position of Britain in West Asia is also exposed to a serious menace. It is hardly necessary to point out that this state of affairs is destined to produce far-reaching effects on the fate of the British Empire. Accordingly, Britain is faced by the dire necessity of devoting her whole energy to the defense of West Asia, and for this purpose India is, in her eyes, the sole line of defense. That is to say, Britain is now trying to offer her last resistance against Japan with India as her last base of operation.

Such being the case, it is easy to see that the proposal which Britain now offers to India has for its keynote the utilization of India as her military base. It may be that the proposal which Sir Stafford has brought to India this time may be one which is more acceptable to the Indian people than those which have hitherto been evolved and which have been rejected by the National Congress leaders, but it is well for the Indian people to understand that the more generous the proposal, the deeper is the British design which lies behind it. Even if the British proposal is something akin to the grant of independence, it will not benefit India if it demands as the price India's military cooperation, for acceptance of such a proposal will be followed by Britain's military occupation of India through the dispatch of troops on the plea of the defense of India. In that event, the peace of India would be broken and the country would be thrown into the turmoil of war. For the heavy sacrifices which are thus exacted from India, no compensation would be forthcoming.

India now stands at the crossroads. The responsibility of the Indian leaders at the present juncture is really very weighty. Whether India will revive or whether she will fare even worse in future depends on the decision which they may take at the present moment. Complete independence for which the Indian people have been yearning for many years will be theirs only when they show themselves proof against Sir Stafford Cripps' cunning tactics and decide to cooperate enthusiastically in the work of establishing a new order in East Asia.

Key to India's Independence

NICHI NICHI

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, since his recent arrival at New Delhi, has been in conference with Indian leaders everyday. Part of the British proposal to India has been unofficially announced, but nothing certain is yet known. However, as far as India and the Indians are concerned, the gravity of the issue is quite clear . . . this is perfect independence of India, as is advocated by the Indian National Congress. This is not a conditional and distorted "independence." If the British proposal of allowing India to have independence "after the war" is true, this is conditional, which the National Congress is not hoping for. No credence is given to the British proposal. This is especially so with regard to its promises bearing on India. To borrow what Subhas Chandra Bose said, the history of British rule in India is "a series of non-fulfilment of promises." Naturally, the question comes to India and the Indians that their independence must be immediate.

India is under the severe oppression of Britain. General Sir Archibald Wavell, whose defeat in Southwestern Asia is widely publicized, knows well how to administer a high-handed policy to unarmed Indians. What the Indian leaders at home say, contains a great percentage of the truth. In this sense, the viewpoints of Chandra Bose, now in Germany as a political refugee, and other Indian leaders amply manifest what the Indians are thinking and hoping. In his open letter to Sir Stafford, Chandra Bose said, "Britain should stop moving British military bases in India and exploiting India's resources for the execution of an Imperialistic war." His outcry rightly stands for the sincere demand of the Indians.

Like Chandra Bose, Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Apostle of Non-Cooperation, is diametrically opposed to Britain's scorched earth policy in India and declares, "This is a manifestation of barbarism, which should not be a step taken by a civilized nation." Gandhi's declaration is attractive in that it is intended to bluntly deny Winston Churchill's Indian policy of making India a defensive rampart of Britain. Cleverly deceiving India, which is pushing toward its objective of independence, Britain is attempting to utilize that country as a military base against Japan. Indian leaders, however, are trying to avoid this British pitfall in their efforts to gain independence. Herein lies India's latent strength which will nullify Cripps' deceiving tongue and reckless tactics.

Japan and the Japanese are heartily hoping for India's independence, for which they will not grudge their full measure of assistance and support. At the same time, Japan is against India being utilized as a British military base for resisting Japan, because this, if realized, will drag innocent Indians into unnecessary war. In other words, Japan is absolutely opposed to India participating in the war on the British side. If Britain has a mind not to give India even the status of a dominion unless it fights on the British side, this signifies a great lack of sincerity. It will be anachronistic for India to doubt British sincerity at this moment. This question is destined to be solved according to the extent of enthusiasm and willpower on the part of India and the Indians. Chandra Bose declared, "the British, it is hoped, will withdraw from India right now to the last man." When this demand is vigorously pushed by the Indians, this will prove a way leading up to the perfect and immediate independence of India. But India and the Indians should not fail to correctly understand the fact that the War of Greater East Asia, which is developing in overwhelming victories for the Imperial Japanese Forces, is one that propels the fervent demand for independence for the Indians.

Ruin of Chungking Is Near

HOCHI.—The National Government of China has announced the end of the arrangement under which the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China have been quoted in terms of the legal tender of the Chungking regime. Conditions peculiar to parts of the territory brought under the control of the National Government prevented the earlier realization of the severance of the connection of the notes of the Central Reserve Bank with the fapi currency of Chungking.

The defeat of America and Britain in the War of Greater East Asia has created a situation in which Chungking has to abandon all hope of receiving further American and British support of its fapi currency. That the day is at hand when the currency of Chungking will not be accepted by people within the territory under the control of the Nanking Government is clear from the fact that there is a progressive fall in the value of fapi.

In contrast with the fapi, the currency of the Nanking Government is in increased use throughout China. Incidentally the fall of the fapi in terms of the currency of the Nanking Government and military notes issued by the Japanese Army in China will be a factor at work to speed up the ruin of the Chungking regime.

Full Independence Not Given to India In Cripps' Program

(Continued From Page 1)

rights will be reserved for the various states of India to reject the new Constitution and to maintain their position under the existing Constitution, and that the commission charged with the drafting of the new Constitution will draw up the document in a manner which will guarantee safety for racial or religious minority groups in the country, the United Kingdom will be prompt to accept the Constitution. Under the new Constitution India will set up an organ to insure protection of races which are in minorities racially or religiously. Agreement will be concluded by India with the United Kingdom concerning the organ.

3. The commission charged with the drafting of the new Constitution will be elected after the war. The electors will embrace all members of the legislatures of the states of India. Representatives of the provinces ruled by Rajahs will sit on the commission.

The Nichi Nichi learns from Lisbon that a certain broadcasting station, as heard there, announced that on March 29 Sir Stafford Cripps disclosed the British plan for the settlement of the Indian question to newspaper correspondents.

The highlights of the settlement plan were:

1. The United Kingdom will recognize the establishment of self-government in India after the war. The status of India under self-government will be equal to that of the United Kingdom or the Dominions. It will owe allegiance to the British Crown.

2. India under self-government will not be subordinated to the United Kingdom in any way.

3. Steps will be taken by the United Kingdom after the war to create a commission to draft a new Constitution for India. The commission will comprise of representatives of the various states of India. Provinces ruled by Rajahs which are reluctant to accept the new Constitution will be allowed to carry on under the existing Constitution. Pending the establishment of self-government in India the people of India will be protected by the British Government.

4. The defense of India will be controlled by the United Kingdom after the establishment of self-government in India. The United Kingdom will assume the responsibility for developing the military, moral, and material resources of India, pending the completion of the process of the transfer of the powers of a Dominion to India.

5. An agreement will be concluded between the United Kingdom and the commission charged with the drafting of the new Constitution for India for the settlement of all questions arising from the existence of minority groups in India.

RIKUJI AKABOSHI PASSES

Devoted Most of Life to Development Of Marunouchi Center

Rikuji Akaboshi, former Chairman of the Board in the Mitsubishi Real Estate Company, died of heart failure Saturday. He was 69 years old. Funeral services will be held at the Hongan Temple, Tsukiji, today.

The late Mr. Akaboshi devoted most of his life to the development of Marunouchi, Tokyo's center of business offices. During the latter period of his business activity, he was instrumental in perfecting new city construction at Hsinking, Mukden and Peking.

SECRET OF VICTORIES IN WAR IS REVEALED

(Continued From Page 1)

machine guns were put to use.

"In the thick of the battle, one of the three enemy destroyers was hit by our fire and sank immediately before it could drop out from the battle formation. However, on the other hand our ship too was hit by an enemy shell. In such emergencies the merit of the hard training and high fighting spirit of our men was displayed splendidly. Men who were confined to the sick-room of the ship were found carrying shells from the magazine to the turret in order to alleviate the shortage of manpower as the result of the crippling of the shell conveyor by a hit. Men who were wounded too, disobeying doctor's orders, joined in the thick of the fight.

"Receiving hit after hit from our accurate fire, the remaining enemy destroyers were badly battered and finally began to sink in the gathering darkness. Realizing that they were no match to the Japanese fleet, the larger enemy warships fell out of formation and fled under cover of night. However, tactfully outmaneuvering them, our fleet overtook them the following morning and in the ensuing engagement, they too were sent to their watery grave.

"Unfortunately, because of the damage sustained, our destroyer was forced to fall out of line and give up the chase of the remaining enemy warships.

"After the battle was over, I was surprised to discover that those wounded and sick men who took part in the fight would have never been able to withstand the tremendous shock under ordinary circumstances. The fact that these men, although badly wounded and seriously ill, forgot their pains and jumped into action, clearly shows that such action was only possible because of their high fighting spirit and the hard training they have had.

"I am firmly convinced that, even in modern warfare in which science plays a stellar role, a glorious victory is possible for those possessed with high fighting spirit and hard training."

Tojo Felicitates Return of Chinese Capital to Nanking

(Continued From Page 1)

ward the establishment of Greater East Asia and is continuing its foolish course of resistance, thereby reducing the innocent masses to serious distress.

"While feeling deep sympathy for these Chinese masses who are suffering needless hardships, I feel boundless indignation at the reckless course being followed by the bigoted and ignorant leaders of Chungking. These Chungking leaders who are still adhering to their mistaken course deserve the strongest condemnation as traitors to East Asia. Japan is firmly resolved to destroy all elements who persist in obstructing the grand work of the reconstruction of East Asia.

"All the American and British bases of encroachment in Greater East Asia have already been reduced and the work of constructing Greater East Asia is being carried on steadily with the close cooperation of Japan, Manchoukuo and China. I take this opportunity to express my sincere desire that the National Government of China will achieve even greater successes hereafter in all fields, domestic administration, diplomacy, industry and culture."

Wang I-tang Renews Full Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

nese hands one after another. Moreover, we are greatly moved by the kindness shown by handing over to China the administration of the former British concessions which the Japanese had taken over.

"The North China Political Affairs Commission will keep it in mind to fulfil the mission imposed upon it. For this purpose it has already established a new consulting machinery, with elder statesmen and able men picked up from various fields.

"The Commission also is contemplating perfection of water-facilities, aiming at increasing output of agricultural products, and improving river navigation. As the first step, the commission will start construction work along the Liho River in North China.

"In addition, the North China Consolidated Research Institute has been established to study measures to increase social welfare, exploit natural resources and create a new culture. On the other hand a national movement now is under way with a view to awaken those who misunderstand the noble aim to release East Asia from the yoke of Britain and the United States to the actual rapidly developing situation and making them realize that now is the best time to release East Asia from Anglo-American rule.

"Taking this auspicious occasion, marking the return of the National Government to Nanking, we, the people numbering about 100,000,000 in North China, herewith wish to renew our pledge and determination to achieve the reconstruction of East Asia."

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

130,600 TONS OF ALLIED SHIPPING SUNK

MADRID, March 30.—The last weekend proved to be an expensive one for the Anglo-Saxon Powers and their allies. According to reports, German and Italian submarines operating in North Atlantic and in waters off the Atlantic coast of North America have sunk 20 ships, totaling more than 130,600 tons. Of this figure, German U-boats have sunk 16 enemy ships, totaling 110,600 tons, eight of them being large tankers aggregating 73,900 tons. The remaining four vessels totaling 20,000 tons have been destroyed by Italian undersea-craft.

Italian submarines operating off the North American coast have sunk 114,000 tons of enemy mercantile shipping since the end of February to the present time.

JAVA'S FALL BLOW TO BRITISH HONOR

LISBON, March 30.—According to information reaching here, the London Daily Express recently published an article in which it stated that the loss of Java has been a terrible blow to the pride and honor of Great Britain. The paper recalls that aircraft which were ordered and paid for in advance a year ago by the East Indies Government were sent to Russia and other fronts. The paper criticized the government's policies and declared that the London Government would have been much wiser if it had admitted the truth concerning the allied losses in merchant shipping.

PERSHING FIGHTING FOR HIS LIFE

BUENOS AIRES, March 29.—According to reports, General Pershing, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force in the last World War and who has been ill the past month is reported to be in a critical condition. The report states that the General is making his last fight for life.

CHUNGKING TO SEND MINISTER TO EGYPT

SHANGHAI, March 29.—Making a vain attempt to keep up with the allies on the diplomatic front, the Chungking Government is reported to have reached an agreement with Egypt to exchange ministers, according to reports from reliable sources.

DECREASE IN AMERICAN GOLD RESERVE

SAIGON, March 30.—Information reaching here states that the U.S. Treasury has made an announcement recently to the effect that the American gold reserve has decreased by more than $650,000,000 since the beginning of hostilities in the Pacific area.

TURKO-SWISS TRADE PACT SIGNED

BERNE, March 29.—A commercial agreement has been signed between Switzerland and Turkey, it is reported here today. According to the new treaty, Switzerland will export war materials to Turkey, while Turkey will supply Switzerland with vital raw materials.

Greetings to Wang Cabled by Premier

(Continued From Page 1)

Nanking and many Chinese and Japanese high officials attended the ceremony.

President Wang standing before the image of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, in the ceremonial hall delivered an impressive address, urging full cooperation between the officials and people of China for the establishment of the China and deeply inspired those attending the function.

After the ceremony was over, President Wang invited Ambassador Shigemitsu and other diplomats to a tea party. Then, President Wang at 11 a.m. reviewed the Chinese troops, consisting of his body guard and the Nanking garrison at the parade ground on Chukiang Road. Flying in formation, planes of the newly created air force of the National Government also participated in the military review.

Meanwhile, a mass meeting to celebrate the occasion was held at the People's Hall here from 9 a.m. under the joint auspices of various Chinese and Japanese organs in which a large number of people, both officials and civilians attended.

After the meeting, they marched through the city celebrating the occasion.

President Wang is scheduled to deliver a radio speech from Nanking at 7:30 p.m. today.

In his speech President Wang on behalf of the Chinese Government, will express his sincere cooperation with Japan in the task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Argentine Consuls at Yokohama and Kobe have addressed letters to all British, Australian, Canadian, Greek and Norwegian nationals in Japan and Manchoukuo enquiring whether they wish to be evacuated from Japan and Manchoukuo should the opportunity occur.

Any of the above mentioned subjects who have not received such a letter and who desire to be evacuated should communicate, orally or in writing, with either of the two Argentine Consular Officers or with the Argentine Embassy at Tokyo.

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CHINESE IN HONGKONG CREATE LIAISON BODY

Council to Maintain Contact With Government-General and People on Island

Domei

HONGKONG, March 30.—The Council of Chinese Representatives of Hongkong was newly established as a liaison organ between the Government-General of Hongkong and Chinese residents, and regulations in this connection were promulgated on March 28.

The main points of the regulations are as follows:

1. The Council of Chinese Representatives is to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Hongkong and submit opinions in reply to inquiries by the Governor-General.

The Council will be permitted to make proposals to the Governor-General on important matters connected with the administration of Chinese residents.

2. The Council of Chinese Representatives will be organized with councilors and the chairman will be selected from among them.

3. Members of the Council will be nominated by the Governor-General from among Chinese residents in the Hongkong area.

4. Replies and proposals of the Council of Chinese Representatives should be met in the presence of its chairman.

WELFARE BODY SET UP

North China Research Body to Study Cultural Activities of People

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—With the object of undertaking comprehensive and fundamental studies into ways and means of promoting the welfare of the 100,000,000 people of North China, the North China Political Affairs Commission has decided to establish the North China Research Institute in this city.

The institute, to serve as central organ for guidance of the cultural, economic and other activities of the people of North China, will be opened in the early part of April in the building of the defunct Yenching University.

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TIMOR BATTLE TOLD BY NAVY PARATROOP

Engaged in Fighting Dutch and Australian Tank Corps at Koepang

An account of the four-day fight fought by the parachute corps of the Japanese Navy with the combined Australian and Dutch forces from March 20 to 23, at Koepang, Dutch Timor Island, was given by a commander of the parachute Corps in Koepang to the Asahi.

"We started from a certain base for Koepang in the morning on March 20," the commander said. "The mission of the parachutists was to occupy the airdrome in Koepang. At 10:45 a.m. all the members of our corps successfully landed on a pasture about eight miles northeast of the airdrome.

"We met with no enemy resistance. Instantly, we started for a small village about two miles in the north. As we arrived at the eastern end of the village at 1 p.m., we encountered the enemy who put up a furious resistance. They fired from the pill-boxes and counter-attacked us driving forth in tanks and armored cars.

"Braving their intense fire, our soldiers, however, captured one tank and one armored car and a field warehouse after a hot battle. To our pleasant surprise, we found the warehouse full of bottled beer. Our soldiers were all thirsty as they had not touched a drop of water nor had they eaten a loaf of bread since the morning of that day. Therefore, to quench their thirst they all heartily drank the beer.

"The enemy forces were very persistent and continued firing. At 5 p.m., a terrific din arose from behind the enemy line and numerous tanks were seen driving toward us along the road leading to Koepang.

"We later learned that those tanks were on their retreat, being pressed by the Imperial Army troops that had made a surprise landing at a certain promontory the same morning.

Enemy Skillful Snipers

"For two hours since the enemy tank squadron arrived, a death-fight was fought between our forces and the enemy. They formed a circle about 100 meters before us and subjected us to severe gunfire. We found that the Dutch and Australians were skilful snipers.

"However, we discovered one advantage, namely that the enemy tanks were all made without steel covers in preparation to be used in the tropical zone so our soldiers, defying the concentrated enemy fire, rushed to the tanks and threw hand-grenades into the openings of the tanks.

"Toward evening, the enemy fire lessened and we mustered on a hill near-by. Thirteen tanks and armored cars were the spoils of the day. The wounded were taken care of and sent back during the night.

"I conceived a plan of reaching the airdrome by going round the enemy position through the jungle. If we continued a face-to-face battle with the enemy here, we would lose many men and get no satisfactory results.

"Consequently, before dawn on the following day, we started to advance through the jungle. It was a hard job to go through the thickly-forested terrain, relying merely on the compass and cutting the grass and felling the trees on our way. Sometimes it took us one hour to advance only 100 meters.

Retreat Spoils Plan

"By evening on the same day, we at last arrived at a place two miles south of our destination. Before dawn on the following morning, we planned a 'human-bomb' attack on the airdrome but the Australians and Dutch in the meantime had made good their retreat before our attack. As we drove into the airdrome on the same morning, we found the hangars empty and the tanks and warehouses around the airdrome all in a blaze.

"After we occupied the airdrome, we did not lose time in chasing the fleeing enemy. In collaboration with the Army forces, we continued mopping up the remnants from March 22 and on the following morning, captured a large number of Dutch and Australian prisoners.

"As we advanced to the enemy line brandishing swords in our hands, they all surrendered with raised arms. They said that as they saw the Japanese parachutists descending, they realized that it was all up with them. They must have had the bitter experience of being terrifically assaulted in their homeland by the German air forces."

Common Cause Observed By Japan, Latin America

(Continued From Page 6)

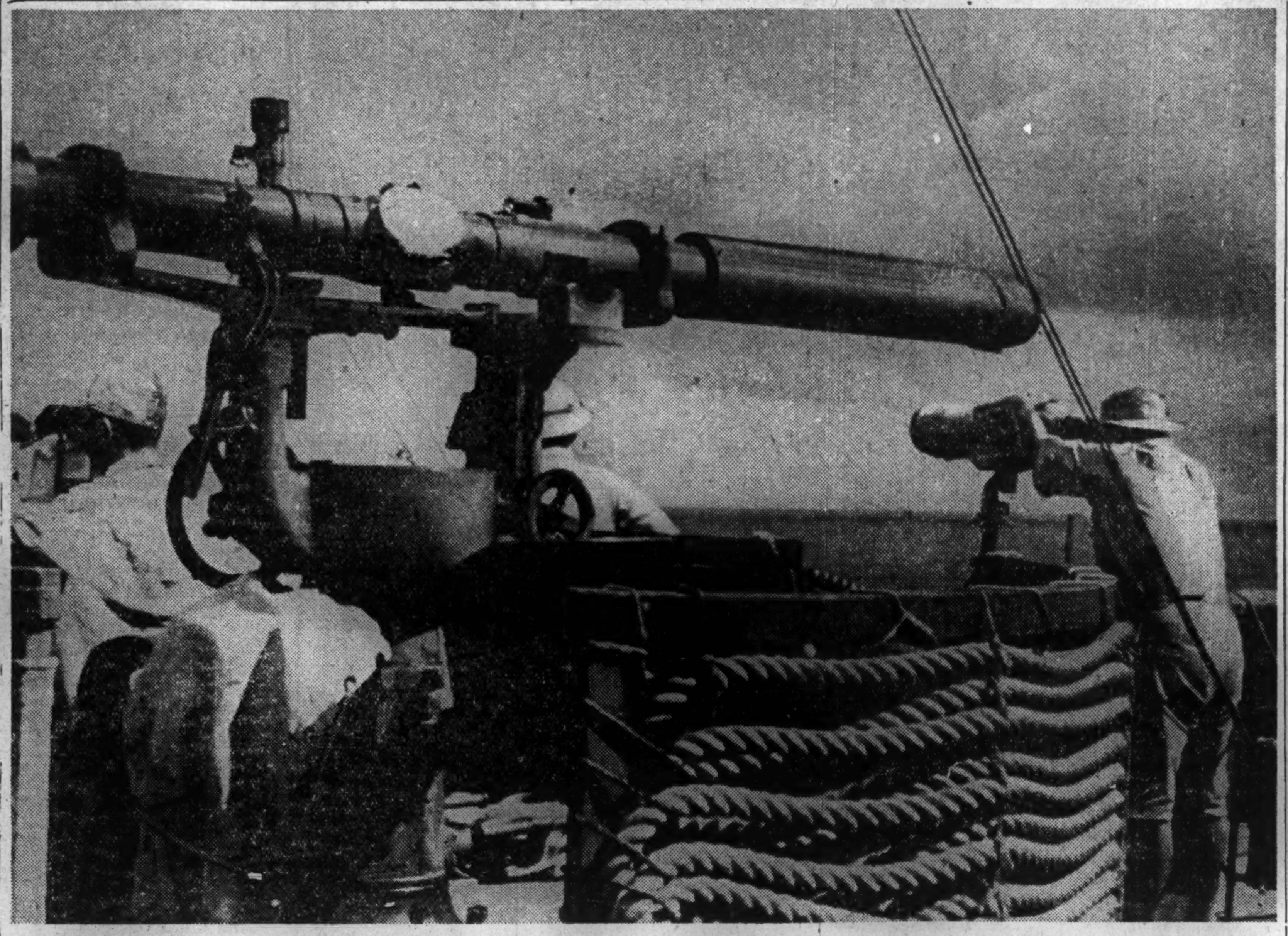
War, Europe lost its value to the United States as a market for merchandise and investments, with the result that the latter began to pay increasing attention to Latin America.

On the part of the Central and South American countries, however, where nationalism began to assert itself they did not welcome a political and economic advance by the United States, filled as they were with misgivings about the United States, not to speak of antipathy. Such being the case, the United States was compelled to modify its past high-handed policy toward Latin America in order to retain the Central American countries under its sphere of influence and to make an advance to the South American countries. The United States also found it imperative to check the penetration of British, German and Italian influences to Latin America. This changed attitude of the United States was embodied in President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy.

Contending that his policy conforms with real Pan-Americanism, President Roosevelt has been endeavoring hard to rally the Central and South American countries under the Stars and Stripes, by giving full publicity to his good neighbor policy particularly through the Pan-American Conference. And the American Chief Executive has succeeded in extending his good neighbor policy to the idea of American solidarity.

(To Be Continued)

On Vigil in the East Asia Sea



With his main strength in the Greater East Asia Sea completely wiped out, the enemy can now no longer hope to come out in the open for an offensive. However, he may try to adopt guerilla tactics and thus attempt to harass Japan's shipping lanes. This is the reason units of the Imperial Navy are on the constant watch for enemy warcraft, especially submarines. Immediately a tell-tale periscope is sighted, a signal spelling certain doom for the trespasser will be given and there will be one less undersea vessel to cause us trouble. Seen in the photo is a Japanese warship on patrol duty in the Greater East Asia Sea. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

AXIS HAS BIG EDGE OVER ALLIES IN WAR

Control Largest Armament Factories of World With Skillful Technicians

The Axis Powers with their Allies possess the largest armament factories of the world with skilled technicians and armament workers supervised by a soldiery tradition dating back for centuries that simply cannot be emulated by the United States and Britain.

In view of this fact, the Axis nations retain a far greater superiority than their enemies in armament and furthermore, the Tripartite Powers have wider experience in the conduct of modern war.

This is the gist analyzed by the German newspaper, Berliner Boersenzeitung in commenting on the armament potentiality of the two camps at war.

"From the foregoing," stated the paper, "the Americans themselves will eventually have to realize that it is impossible to put President Roosevelt's armament program into practise for his astronomic armament figures are only a big bluff.

Allies in Sad Plight

"Never will Mr. Roosevelt be in a position to grant the promised help to England, Soviet Union, China, Australia, General Charles De Gaulle's forces and South America and to produce enough war material for America's armament at the same time," it declared. "Lack of raw materials and the backward stage of the North American armament industry will prevent it.

"The Japanese successes in East Asia alone are depriving the United States of the largest part of the indispensable imports of rubber, tungsten and tin. Years will have to elapse before Brazil's production of rubber will amount to anything.

"The capacity of America's armament industry is inadequate for it is suffering from a lack of machinery, skilled workers and the most serious organizational blunders.

"A comparison of the armament capacity and the military possibilities of America and England with those of the Tripartite Powers, of their Allies and of the countries controlled by them, taking the industrial organization, the armament capacity, armament traditions and the number of first class skilled workers into consideration will speak for itself."

"On one side," the journal continued, "the United States with 135 million people and England and Canada with 55 million people have roughly 190 million people.

Russia's Armament Out

"Russia's armament potentiality is however, only of secondary importance as the biggest part of Russia's armament industry has been occupied by Germany and the rest is handicapped by a lack of raw materials and of skilled workers.

"Apart from their dockyards, England and the United States have only few armament works of importance. Moreover, they have an inadequate number of armament workers, little experience in the production and in the testing of armament materials.

"On top of that, trained technicians are insufficient, they have no adequate corps of officers and non-commissioned officers, no experience in modern war and no military traditions. Above all they lack a clear-cut, uniform war aim.

"On the other hand, in Europe, Germany and Italy as well as the affiliated countries, all working for the armament of these Axis countries and their Allies, number 400 million people. Japan, not counting its East Asiatic Allies, can muster another 100 million people. Thus, the total adds up to 500 million people.

Superiority of Axis

"In addition to that, the Tripartite Powers have the biggest armament factories of the world with traditions dating back several centuries at their disposal, as well as hundreds of thousands of skilled technicians, armament workers, an enormous officer and non-commissioned officer corps with old soldierly traditions and great experience in the conduct of modern war. All this is supplemented by the uniform fighting spirit of the European nations fighting for their future.

"The same applies to the Japanese. It results, therefrom, that the Tripartite Powers in any case are far superior to their enemies in the production of armaments.

"As far as raw materials are concerned, the Axis Powers, after the Anglo-American losses in the Pacific and the Soviet losses in the East, today already control at least the same raw material possiblities as the Anglo-Americans and their Russian ally.

"Mr. Roosevelt declares that his armament program will only take its full stride in the coming years. In answer to this, it can be stated that the great armament program agreed upon by the Tripartite Powers will assume gigantic proportions with the start of 1943.

"Whatever armaments on land, sea and in the air President Roosevelt and his British ally will be able to produce with their 190 million people and their poor armament possibilities, the Tripartite Powers and their Allies with their 500 million people and the highest developed armament industry of the world will retain an overwhelming superiority over the Anglo-American armament at any time."

Submarines Turn Out to Be Whales, After Long Search by Naval Planes

The important role played by the Japanese flying-boat corps in making it possible for the Imperial Forces to dominate the whole of the Sea of Greater East Asia is described in the following manner by a member of the Navy Intelligence Corps, reports the Asahi.

"The mission entrusted to the members of the flying-boat units is to search for the enemy, stick persistently to its trial until the arrival of the bombing squadron, and sometimes, engage the enemy in a terrific dog-fight in performing their duty.

"During the historic battle off Java, the reconnaissance corps of the Japanese Forces discovered an enemy fleet and wirelessed to the seaplane units not to lose sight of the enemy vessels until the arrival of the Japanese bombing squadron.

"In the shadow of the brilliant accomplishments of the Imperial Air Units in the Banka Sea lies also the hidden activities of the same units.

"On February 15, a report was received to the effect that a powerful submarine fleet of the enemy was proceeding off Celebes. Taking off immediately from their base, the seaplane corps sped to the location given by the scout planes, but the enemy was nowhere to be seen.

Find Whales Instead

"For hours, they continued their search in the vast Molucca Sea and finally, one of the members succeeded in finding the submarines, which however, turned out to be a school of whales.

"In order to prevent such a happening in the future, the commander at once wired to the scout plane base; 'Molucca Sea is full of whales. Please exercise care before dispatching orders'.

"However, most of the operations do not end in such a comical way. Just before the capture of Amboina, a lone, Japanese seaplane was flying in the midst of a terrific squall over a small island lying west of Selam Island when the pilot noticed a spot which, from all appearances, resembled a fortification. Closer observation disclosed that it was evidently an enemy airfield carefully camouflaged.

"He brought his plane close to the ground and released a bomb, which blasted the hangar as well as one of the planes standing by at the airfield, thus forcing the enemy to abandon this base soon afterward.

"At times, the seaplane corps are obliged to make a forced landing through exhaustion of fuel while at other occasions, they must engage themselves in a series of aerial combats.

Exposed to Enemy

"On January 7, a certain unit of the seaplane corps was conducting a reconnaissance flight over the Tarakan airfield on the east coast of Borneo, but unfortunately, a dense cloud which had prevented the enemy from spotting the seaplane was broken over the airfield and the plane was exposed to the enemy.

"Surprised over the unexpected happening, the pilot immediately changed his course and disappeared into the cloud. After some minutes of blind flight, he brought his plane out of the cloud only to encounter an enemy pursuit plane, that had taken to the air at the sight of the Japanese seaplane when it had appeared over the airfield.

"In the ensuing dog-fight, the pilot successfully shot down the enemy craft, a feat unparalleled in the history of aerial combat here or in Europe as it is considered next to impossible for a seaplane to down a fighter.

"All in all, the difficulties undergone by the seaplane corps are unlimited, but the Japanese pilots are nevertheless putting up with various hardships in pursuit of the ultimate goal of the current war."

Brazil Seizes Danish Ships

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 17.—Confiscation of four Danish steamers which had taken shelter in Rio de Janeiro since 1940 has been decreed by the Brazilian President, Dr. Getulio Vargas, according to reports received here. The vessels in question are the 6,385-ton Arizona, the 4,576-ton California, the 3,766-ton Nevada and the 4,269-ton Haitian Reefer.

INDIA
An Impartial Study

(Continued From Page 6)

hold; caste did not interfere with the crowding of every Hindu class indiscriminately in railway coaches, tram-cars and factories; it need not have interfered with schools; the best way to conquer caste would have been through schools. Is it any wonder that a people so stupefied with poverty and lack of education is too ignorant to use birth-control, and practises superstitions worse even than those of the West?

Instead of encouraging education, the Government encouraged drink. When the British came, India was a sober nation. "The temperance of the people," said Warren Hastings, "is demonstrated in the simplicity of their food and their total abstinence from spirituous liquors and other substances of intoxication." With the first trading posts established by the British, saloons were opened for the sale of rum, and the East India Company made handsome profits from the trade. When the Crown took over India it depended on the saloons for a large part of its revenue; the license system was so arranged as to stimulate drinking and sales. The Government revenue from such licenses has increased seven-fold in the last 40 years; in 1922 it stood at $60,000,000 annually—three times the appropriation for schools and universities.

Sale of Opium

Miss Mayo tells us that Hindu mothers feed opium to their children; and she concludes that India is not fit for Home Rule. What she says is true; what she does not say makes what she says worse than a straightforward lie. She does not tell us (though she must have known) that women drug their children because the mothers must abandon them every day to go to work in the factories. She does not tell us that the opium is grown only by the Government, and is sold exclusively by the Government; that its sale, like the sale of drink through saloons, is carried on despite the protests of the Nationalist Congress, the Industrial and Social Conferences, the Provincial Conferences, the Brahmo-Somaj, the Arya-Somaj, the Mohammedans and the Christians; that there are 7,000 opium shops in India, operated by the British Government; in the most conspicuous places in every town; that the Central Legislature in 1921 passed a bill prohibiting the growth or sale of opium in India, and that the Government refused to act upon it; that from two to four hundred thousand acres of India's soil, sorely needed for the raising of food, are given over to the growing of opium; and that the sale of the drug brings to the Government one-ninth of its total revenue every year.

She does not tell us that the health, courage and character of the Hindu people have been undermined through this ruthless drugging of a nation by men pretending to be Christians.

On July 10, 1833, Lord Macaulay addressed the House of Commons as follows:

"It was . . . the practice of the miserable tyrants whom we found in India, that when they dreaded the capacity and spirit of some distinguished subject, and yet could not venture to murder him, to administer to him a daily dose of the pousta, a preparation of opium, the effect of which was in a few months to destroy all the bodily and mental powers of the wretch who was drugged with it, and turn him into a helpless idiot. That detestable artifice, more horrible than assassination itself, was worthy of those who employed it. It is no model for the English nation. We shall never consent to administer the pousta to a whole community, to stupefy and paralyze a great people."

These words were spoken almost a century ago.

EAST INDIES CHINESE COOPERATE EAGERLY

Pledge to Work Together in Establishing Peace and Order

Asahi Service

BATAVIA, March 29.—An open arm welcome extended by the natives to the Imperial Forces when the latter made their triumphal entry into various towns in the Netherlands East Indies was a gesture generally expected before the start of the campaign, but it was quite beyond imagination to see a voluntary cooperation offered by the 1,500,000 Chinese inhabitants.

It was not the shops managed by the Jews or the Dutch, which opened for business immediately after the Japanese occupation, but those operated by the Chinese people At some towns, the wealthy Chinese merchants spontaneously offered accommodations to the Japanese officers and men while at other places, the poorer classes offered meals by saving what quantity of rice they could out of their meager supply.

Strange to Soldiers

These kindly acts were particularly strange to the members of the Japanese Forces, who for years witnessed many real examples of anti-Japanese movements by the Chinese public in general during their erstwhile campaign in the continent.

The reasons for such an attitude taken by the Chinese may be outlined in the following forms.

First, the majority of the Chinese residents in the Netherlands East Indies have been living in the country for generations and there are very few who migrated to the East Indies in recent years. Of these old-time residents, a greater portion consists of those, who have never been in their mother country and there are even some, who are unable to speak their native tongue.

Consequently, they have but little interest for the China Affair and naturally, they did not harbor antipathy toward Japan or the Japanese people from the very beginning. There were, of course, so-called anti-Japanese movements in the Netherlands East Indies to a certain extent, but such sentiments were held among those centering around the staff members of the Chungking Consulate and among those who had just migrated into the Netherlands East Indies. The old-time residents, therefore, reluctantly made contributions to the Chungking Administration in the hope of precluding friction among the Chinese residents.

Second, most of the Chinese merchants in the Netherlands East Indies depended considerably on the commodities exported to the country from Japan and consequently, their economic interest in Japan was very great.

Of the total of 1,500,000 Chinese inhabitants, about 1,000,000 live in Java. Furthermore, of the total Chinese population in Java, the majority, save for those who are engaged in rice polishing, truckerage, hotel proprietors and restaurant operators, are either managing their own sundry stores or those supplying the sundries to the retailers.

Collaboration With Japan Urged

Practically all the commodities they handle are the superior goods made in Japan at low cost so that their very existence would be threatened should the economic relation of the Netherlands East Indies be severed with Japan.

Therefore, those who were hit most by the cutting off of economic relations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies last summer were these Chinese merchants and traders. Their economic dependency on Japan was so vital a problem that as early as the summer of 1940, there were some Chinese newspapers in the Netherlands East Indies, which hinted the necessity of economic collaboration and maintenance of peace with Japan.

In spite of these favorable tendencies, the collaboration movement was not brought out in the surface simply because of the strict pressure brought to bear upon them by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. How much these Chinese merchants were hoping for the entry of the Japanese Forces can be made clear by the following reasons.

Extending their economic influence to a comprehensive sphere, the Chinese merchants virtually had in their grasp the monopoly over the supply of various living necessities to the 60,000,000 natives of the East Indies. However, they were constantly apprehensive over the possibility that they might be harmed by the natives, first of all, when the war broke out between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies, and then by the Japanese Forces eventually.

The second mentioned, of course, was their self-invented fear, but it is true that in some parts, the Chinese merchants were attacked by the natives. In some of the smaller towns, the natives, before the entry of the Japanese Forces, raided the Chinese shops and wrought havoc with the premises, ransacking and looting whatever merchandise they could lay their hands on.

Relieved by Japanese

In any event, the inner feeling held among a large number of the Chinese of extending cooperation toward Japan was brought to light when the pressure of the Netherlands East Indies Government was completely checked by the Japanese Forces.

On March 17, over 50 representatives of the influential Chinese merchants in Batavia visited the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters and pledged their full cooperation toward the construction of a lasting peace and order, while similar promises were made by those living in Semarang, Cheribon, Surabaya and other cities.

Three brothers of a Chinese newspaper publication in Java, who had been kept in internment at Tjilatjap for printing sound arguments in the paper, were rescued recently by the Imperial Forces and they are again wielding the pen in attacking the attitudes taken by the Netherlands East Indies.

Viewed from every angle, the Chinese residents in the Netherlands East Indies have put themselves completely out of the Chungking influence and are cooperating with the Japanese Forces in establishing a new Asia for the Asiatics.

No Carrier Pigeons Permitted in India Under British Rule

Transocean

SAIGON, March 21.—The British Government in New Delhi yesterday prohibited the use of carrier pigeons throughout India. This measure is only part of the British measures intended to prevent the Indians from establishing any contact with the enemy. Henceforth, carrier pigeons may only be kept by owners in possession of special permits from the British Government.

Egypt Probes Officials

Transocean

ANKARA, March 17.—The Egyptian Government under Premier Nahas Pasha has started a series of investigations against high State functionaries of the former Government of Hussein Sirry Pasha. It was declared in this connection that corruption and embezzlement of State funds was strongly suspected in several cases now under investigation.

PUBLIC NOTICE

S.S. FOCH

Ship's Registry. Panama
Shipowner: Wallen & Company
Nationality: Norwegian
Address: Bergen, Norway
Captain: K. W. Nyquist
Nationality: Norwegian
Address: No fixed address

The above steamer, captured in Yokohama Harbour on 8th December, 1941 by a vessel of the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions in writing may be submitted to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the publication of this Notice in the Official Gazette.

The Yokohama Prize Court.

31th March, 1942.

FATE OF BULGARIA LINKED WITH AXIS

Premier Filoff Urges Deputies To Strengthen Faith of People in Final Victory

D.N.B.

SOFIA, March 29.—"Our fate is insolubly linked with the fate of our allies. Our success cannot be kept away from the European community and the first task for putting into being the new order is the destruction of Bolshevism which has always been a grave danger to Europe and its civilization and culture."

This statement was made by the Bulgarian Premier Filoff on the occasion of the closing of the winter session of the Sobranje. He requested the deputies to strengthen the faith of the people in the victory of the Axis Powers of which "I as well as all of you are convinced."

The Premier continued. "The way of Bulgaria has been lined out definitely and every digression from this way may lead to failure and misfortune. The Bulgarian people are looking upon the war with much interest because it will decide the future of Europe. The Bulgarian Army has fulfilled all its obligations that have arisen from international developments. May the Bulgarians clearly recognize that, although we are not actually fighting, we are in a state of war with all its dangers and obligations."

Premier Filoff furthermore dwelt on the difficulties and inconveniences which the Bulgarian people had been enduring under the existing conditions. The country's sacrifices, however, in comparison with those of the other Axis partners were small, he added.

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CUSTOM STUDIED

Folklore Shows Diversity of Ceremonies Attending Birth of Babies

Man passes from birth to death through various stages of life, of which the most important are no doubt the four stages of birth, majority, marriage and death. It falls within the sphere of folklore to solve in future the question of how our ancestors regarded all these stages and their customs, or, conservatively speaking, it is one of the chief missions of the study of folklore, as a science, to make contributions to their solution. This article appearing in Cultural Nippon is a study of the popular festive or ceremonial practices in this country, and aims at throwing some light by means of practical examples and concrete illustrations.

Birth

The following report regarding birth is received from the village of Nakazawa, Sannohe-gun, in Aomori Prefecture, in the northern part of Japan:

"When the woman leaves her maternity room, a thorough cleaning is carried out within and without the room, her kitchen ware cleanly washed and all ashes taken from her fireplace. During the first seven days after childbirth, which are called Makura-no-uchi (lit. within the pillow or pillow-days), she receives a special treatment, for her food is cooked in special cooking-utensils at a special fireplace and all her table-ware is kept separate from those of the rest of her family. On the seventh day after childbirth, which is called Makura-sage (lit. pillow-off), the midwife, who is called Ko-nasase-Basama (lit. granny who assists in bearing a child), as well as the near relatives and intimate friends of the family, are invited to dinner. The baby is served with the same food as are all the guests, the midwife makes gestures of feeding it, and then they begin eating. The food served to the baby is given to its brothers, sisters and cousins. The baby is named at the meeting. That day is also called Mago-iwai (lit. grand-child's celebration)."

This report includes many interesting questions, on which the article will be chiefly centered. In the first place, the fact that the mother in childbed is served with food cooked in a special utensil at a special fire-place during the seven days of Makura-no-uchi or pillow-days, has to deal with the question of Imi (meaning abstinence, purification and taboo.) This idea of Imi related to childbirth is dying so fast in Japan that it makes it a matter of urgent importance for the students of folklore to collect materials in connection with the practices of childbirth. We shall see how deeply rooted this idea of Imi is in the country. In the city of Toyohashi and its vicinity in the prefecture of Aichi, for instance, no members of a family which has a woman in childbed can visit a Shinto shrine for 15 days after childbirth, which are called Chibuku (lit. blood-mourning or blood-uncleanliness). The first seventh day after childbirth is called Chichi-no-Kiake (lit. father's expiration of abstinence) in the district of Hekikai in the same prefecture. The father's abstinence would no doubt expire earlier than the mother's and the baby's. As to the mother's abstinence she must have lived in olden days a life of segregation for a certain period of time after childbirth, during which she was kept confined to an annex called by different names, such as taya, hinaya, himaya, tsukiya, bun'ya, yogoraya, debeya, etc., according to different localities, which was widely distributed in the country. No special annex or room is provided for childbirth at the village of Seto in the province of Awa, where a woman in childbed is confined mostly to an ordinary bedroom during her period of "blood-uncleanliness," when she is allowed to go out of her room only through a narrow window, called Ubuya-mado (lit. child-bearing-house window), instead of the ordinary door. The life of segregation is now becoming rare, and the period of confinement is gradually getting vague and neglected, though in some localities she is still confined for as long as seventy-five days. There is a maternity-house publicly-owned at the village of Matsubara, Tsuruga-gun, in Echizen Province, and a woman in childbirth is confined there for 50 days after childbirth, and then in an annex called Betsuyo (lit. separate shed) or Shimogoya (lit. lower small-shed) for 25 days, after which she takes cold ablutions before she lives with her family. She goes out of her room of isolation, for the first time, to visit a Shinto shrine on the day of Yumiake (lit. expiration of Imi) or the 75th day of her confinement, in Sambu-gun of Chiba Prefecture. So does she in Takaichi-gun of Nara Prefecture. As for the shorter confinement of a woman in childbirth, she is free to come out of her room after the day of Hiaki (lit expiration of days), the 21st day of her isolation, in Minamishitara-gun of Mikawa Province, though, in some other localities, she is segregated for 31 days or 32 days for a boy-baby and a girl-baby, respectively. She takes her food from a special pot in an unfloored part of her house at the village of Sekishi in Totomi Province, but, on the day of her visit to the Torii, or the gate of a Shinto shrine, she invites a child from a neighbor's family and shares with it her food cooked in her pot, after which she is invited in return by the neighbor, who treats her to boiled rice, which, called Kui-banare (lit. separation by eating), gives her the freedom of sitting at table with her family. This is an interesting practice of the time when the period of isolation expires. As to the ceremonies held at the expiration of segregation, of which one instance is given above as practised at the village of Matsubara, Echizen Province, there are many cases in which a woman in childbed takes a cold bath, or ablutions in cold water, like Hama-uri (lit. going to the sea) and Kawa-uri (lit. going to the river) practised in the Loo-choo Islands. Imi, or abstinence, for a newly-born baby seems to have several stages, as one can easily see from that of the mother. The Torii-visit, mentioned above, is widely practised in the provinces of Totomi and Sagami, where a baby is taken on its first visit to the Shinto shrine, on the thirtieth, thirty-third, fifty-fifth or whatever other day after childbirth, according to different localities, but never inside the Torii or its gate; usually a boy-baby is taken on a different day from that of a girl-baby. What looks queer is that the baby is often taken with its back turned toward the shrine, as an evident sign that its period of uncleanliness has not yet expired. The seventh day after childbirth, however, is regarded to be the first stage when the uncleanliness of birth dies out for the people of Nakazawa-mura in Aomori Prefecture and many other places in the country.

Ceremony Held

A newly-born baby, on the other hand, is received into its family with various kinds of ceremonies, besides a dinner given in its honor. The ceremony of Kyodai-nanori (lit. brother's or sister's claiming to be kindred with the baby) or Itoko-nanori (lit. cousin's claiming to be kindred with the baby), as observed at the village of Nakazawa in Aomori Prefecture, plainly indicates in its name the object for which it is practised. This ceremony, which is called by different names, such as Ubu-meshi, Ubu-tate, Ubu-tate-meshi, San-no-meshi, etc., in different localities, all meaning dinner of childbirth, is observed on the seventh day after childbirth, as in Aomori Prefecture, or in many other localities, on the very day on which the baby is born. A comparative study of this ceremony shows that its chief object is to offer the food to the Ubu-gami (lit. birth-deity) or guardian deity of the baby, and to have it partaken of by as many women and children of the neighborhood as possible. The baby takes its first step in the world, in this way, with the blessings of the guardian deity, the friends of its mother and the young children, who all partake of the dinner given in its honor. The first food that a baby takes is called Momoka (lit. 100th day) in the western districts of Japan, such as Shikoku and Chugoku, and its ceremony is observed on the 100th or 110th days after childbirth. If, however, this ceremony is observed without dinner given in honor of the baby soon after its birth, it must be a practice of modern invention.

Christening is the second important ceremony for the baby newly come into the world. In the case of Nakazawa-mura, Kyodai-nanori and Itoko-nanori are reported as practised in connection with the dinner given in honor of the baby, who is simultaneously christened at the meeting. Here the word itoko does not necessarily mean cousin, as it is usually translated, but a kinsman or relative in a broader sense. In Kyushu, the relatives of the baby are invited on the third, fifth or seventh day after its birth, when the baby is christened before them, and this ceremony is known by the name of Kami-tate or Kan-tare, which possibly means in honor of the Kami or guardian deity. Who christens the newly-born baby in recognition of its initiation to the world is another important question. There are four cases.

(1) The first is the relations between the baby and the midwife. The midwife, called Konasase-basama (lit. granny who assists in bearing a child), at Nakazawa in Aomori Prefecture, in the northern part of Japan Proper, pretends to feed the baby, while in Kuchi-no-Shima, Oshima-gun, in Kagoshima, at the other end of Japan, in the south, a midwife, called Toriage-oya (lit. parent who assists childbearing) is the godmother of the baby she assists at birth. A midwife was not a mere practitioner of the obstetric art in olden days, but in many localities of the country, she contracted life-long relations with every baby she assisted at its birth. It was no wonder, therefore, that she should have been asked to be its god-mother.

(2) In some localities some body else is asked to be the god parent, instead of the midwife. The god-parent is looked up to as a pseudo-parent during the whole life of the baby, in the northern part of Kamiina-gun in Shinano Province, who may be asked also to be the Gembuku-oya (lit. gembuku-parent) or the Kane-oya* (lit. kane-parent), at the ceremony of majority which is held when the baby grows up to be of age, and the god-parent would even be asked to name the babies born of those who were christened by him.

Childbirth Celebrated

When a child of either sex is thirteen years old, its god-mother gives it a Heko or sash (loin-belt) on the occasion of Heko-iwai (lit. loin-belt celebration) in Oshima of Suo Province. In the province of Inaba, in the San-in District, where the system of a pseudo-parent is still observed, a boy-baby was named by the master of its father, and the baby, his Nako or name-child, will have a life-long and even hereditary relation with its god-father as master. These will show what great importance was attached to the christening of a baby in olden days.

(3) The ceremony of Makura-biki (lit. pillow-removing) is observed at the village of Yamagata, Kunohe-gun, in Iwate Prefecture, on the seventh day after the birth of a baby, when its parent selects a name for it from among those suggested by the midwife and all the relatives and friends invited on the occasion. This practice is significant because all the guests present participate in the christening ceremony of the baby.

*(4) Also the baby is named in some localities by the master of its Honke or principal family, of which the baby's is a branch; in other localities some Honke families refuse the christening of a baby of their branch families and that in still other localities a god-parent is selected only for the first-born sons, all the other sons, as well as the daughters, being named by their own family. These are among the most important subjects in the study of the relations that exist between a principal family and its branches and between the eldest son and the other children, daughters included.

Now we shall revert to the report of Nakazawa-mura with which this article was started. There is a ceremony called Mago-iwai (lit. Grandchild's celebration) which is held on the seventh day after childbirth. Then there is a popular folksong, which is freely translated as follows:

"Say, Darling,
Wither are you going
With that bottle of sake?
To the O-sato (native home) of
  our daughter-in-law,
The grandchild to fondle,
The grandchild, the first grand-
  child,
The precious grandchild."

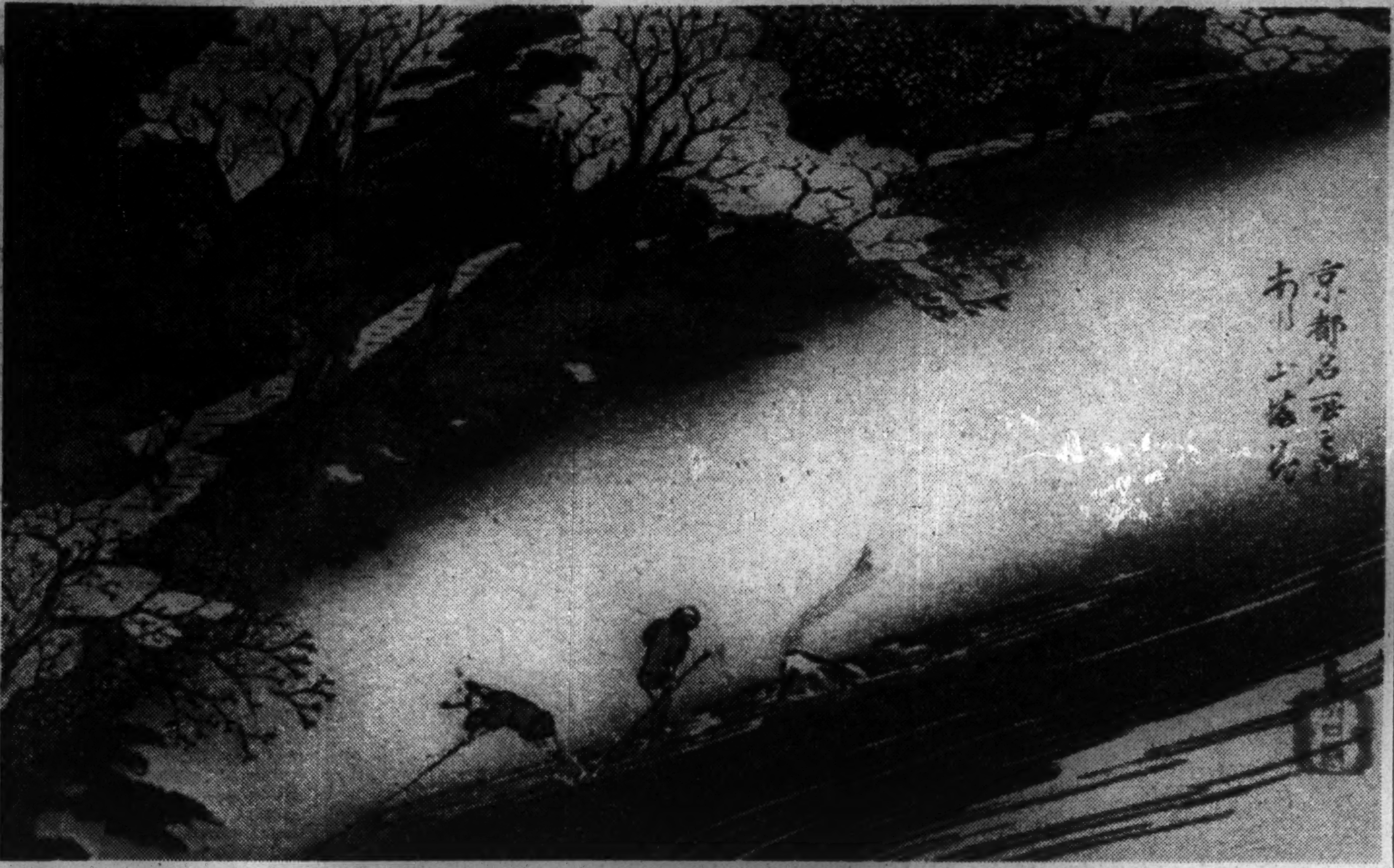
As suggested by folklore, it is a custom very extensively practised even today all over the country for a girl to be sent home to give birth to her eldest child in her native family, and there are many reasons to explain this practice, with several ones of secondary importance in its support. One of the chief reasons is that this practice is the survival of ancient custom that the first-born child was born in its mother's native family before she left it to live with her husband's family. This will account for the custom still practised that bedding is included among the trousseaux taken by a bride with her when she gets married even in the urban districts of the country, and also for the maternity, called Hara-obi, which her native family sends to her when she is pregnant for the first time. Mago-watashi (lit. delivery of grandchild) and Tsubakura-watashi (lit. delivery of a swallow or darling) are used to express the delivery of a grandchild from its mother's native family to its own, in the provinces of Noto and Sado, respectively, and they are observed, like that of Mago-iwai (lit. grandchild's celebration) held at the village of Nakazawa. The celebration is a ritual of recognition of a newly-born baby by its father's family.

7th Year Festival

Then comes the anniversary of the seventh year, which is one of the most important stages for a child in many localities of Japan. An extensive ceremony called Himotoki (lit. cord-untying) is held on October 15th, in the year when a child of either sex is seven years old, at the village of Takaoka, Taga-gun, in Ibaraki Prefecture, though at Ono, of the same locality, a boy, seven years old, is confined to a guest-room, with the Shimenawa or sacred rope around it, for two days before August 1st (old calendar), no woman allowed to enter it, and he is taken on a visit to the tutelary shrine of the village on August 1st for cleansing all iniquity and impurity of his former days. This custom is called Oshojin-iwai (lit. honorable abstinence-celebration). There is a common saying in that locality to the effect that a child under six years is within the status of Kami or deity (mutsumaye wa Kami no uchi), meaning that a child under six years is so innocent that nothing it does is considered to be blasphemous against the deity. The celebration of Oshime-iri (lit. entering the sacred rope) observed in the district of Namekata in the same prefecture is a practice of a similar significance, and a child of seven is taken on a visit called U-raori to the tutelary shrine, after undergoing purification, on June 26th (old calendar), in Isumi-gun of Chiba Prefecture. Obitoki (lit. sash-untying) is a ceremony observed in honor of a child of seven at the village of Urayama, Chichibu-gun, in Musashi Province, when it receives the Ofuda (lit. august card) or charm (amulet), issued by the shrine, for it to wear. Nanatsu-bozu (lit. seven-year-old bonze) is a common expression in that locality for a child who has its head shaved like a Buddhist priest (called bozu or bonze) at the age of seven years. This custom of shaving the head of a seven-year-old child is practised also at Suwa and its neighborhood in Shinano Province, where it is said that the child will then stop crying at night and grow up sound and strong. He is then taken on a visit to the tutelary shrine. A kind of streamer is set up at the ceremony of Tate-age (lit. lifting-up) held on May 5th, the day of the boys' festival, in honor of a seven-year-old boy in the city of Kochi in Tosa Province. The age of seven years seems to have thus been considered to be the transition stage from infancy, or early childhood, to boyhood or maidenhood, and all sorts of ceremonies are observed by the parents to have the child pass the stage safely. It is on the same occasion that the child is taken on a regular visit to the tutelary shrine and recognized as an Ujiko or a parishioner. The word Obi-toki (lit. sash-untying) of Chichibu, Saitama Prefecture, and many other places suggests that the child in whose honor the ceremony is observed has all its uncleanliness of birth, lingering on its body all these years, cleansed. It was at the age of seven or eight years that the children were registered as family members in the Shumon-aratamecho, or the record of re-conversion from Christianity, in many localities during the Tokugawa Shogunate. The child whose existence had been recognized by its family, relatives and neighbors by this time became a regular parishioner of the tutelary shrine and a member of the community after passing the stage of the seventh year.

A baby which died under 100 days old, it is said, was buried under the Daikoku-bashira in former days at the village of Kusano, Iwagi-gun, in Fukushima Prefecture, while the remains of a baby under three years were buried under the floor of the house, in olden days, at the village of Yamato, Yana-gun, in Aichi Prefecture; no children under five years were formally buried in the locality of Shizukuishi in Iwate Prefecture. All babies under six years of age were buried under the floor of the house at the village of Takaoka, Hitachi Province, where they have the saying of Mutsumaye wa Kami no uchi, quoted above. The village of Kamiyamaji, Hidaka-gun, in Kii Province, has the custom of burying a child under seven years of age, called Mizuko, in a separate grave-yard; so also was a child of seven or eight years buried in a separate grave-yard, called Warabi-baka, in the Loo-choo Islands. These instances suggest that a child under seven or eight years was not treated as a regular human being.

Cherry Blossoms in Arashiyama, Kyoto


京都名所之内
あらし山満花

This is one of the most perfectly balanced compositions by Hiroshige. The cherry trees on the bank of the river, Arashiyama, are in full bloom. The white of the stream and the indigo color of the mid-stream are remarkable in that they show the swift current of the stream. This print forms the series called "Famous Views of Kyoto."

Plan for Cultural Exchange

Our cultural activities to be carried on among our neighbors, particularly those to the south of the equator, have been definitely set in motion, thanks to the favorable development of the current hostilities, writes Masamichi Shinmyo, a popular commentator, in an article appearing in the March issue of the Shinbunka (New Culture) under the title of Cultural Aspect of Greater East Asia. He says in substance:

"Cultural advancement founded upon our conceptions of Greater East Asia has definitely got underway with the propitious development of the current War of Greater East Asia. As may be seen from the development of the war, our cultural activities will have a vast field to cover among those newly occupied southern areas.

"Coming already into this field are, besides the Asiatic mainland, the Philippines, Malaya, Borneo, and East Indies, where the Rising Sun has secured a firm foothold. And not in the far distant future will all of Australia come under its benign sway. Then, when these regions to the south of the equator are fully occupied by our valiant forces, the long-heralded Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will have clearly demarcated, thereby offering a clear field for the furtherance of our cultural activities.

"Primarily, the current war which evolved from the China Affair is an undertaking committed to the eradication of all the Anglo-Saxon's evil influences from these parts—in the fields of politics, economics and culture. And in their stead it is proposed to put in all those things which are considered to be wholesome, beneficial, feasible, equitable and enduring.

"Of those things, that which are cultural, demand the most serious attention of all, inasmuch as they are distinctly of intangible nature, while those pertaining to the others, politics or economics, may allow treatment in a more substantial way. Although they are, all of them, closely correlated in the maintenance of human society, culture is fundamentally instructive as embracing such subjects as thoughts, religions, arts and sciences, while politics and economics are constructively in concrete forms. It goes without saying that the more abstract the subject is in its essential quality, the more will care be necessary for its proper handling. Hence we have had a harder row to hoe in our experience as compared with the activities put in and the results obtained in other fields of endeavors.

"It is everybody's knowledge that the largest part of our cultural activities carried on up to the time of the China Affair had been with the Chinese. Though the Chinese represented an enormous population covering a vast territory, our work was simplified in a sense that they had a distinct set of civilization and culture of their own. But what we have to deal with now, since coming in close contact with the Thai people Filipino's Malays, and so forth, is something altogether different. We are confronted with an entirely new problem.

"This, however, does not imply the need of any fundamental change in our culture policy; it only means that the scope of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is that much enlarged.

"We need not alter our culture policy but rather we must reinforce it because the Chinese still represent the biggest problem of all, as they compose a large population and have more firmly established traditions than those in the south. To stress the import of this fact, it was in September last year the third meeting of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association advised the Government to the effect, 'In dealing with all Chinese with their distinct tastes in culture and styles in living, it is incumbent to exercise most painstaking care.'

"That we are faced with a new problem in the south is true. Yet if we overlook the fact that the Celestials have the most cultural talent of all, it is feared that we may not be able to make much headway toward solving this problem.

"How to get at it expertly, in short, would be to consider the Chinese as the main objective of the whole scheme. While respecting their cultural traditions on one hand, it is to break up their time-old cultural system on the other, which is at best hierarchal and monopolistic. The system is not progressive, if not retrogressive, in that the thing is monopolized for enjoyment by a comparatively few while the great masses go without it. It must be levelled down and made universal.

"Likewise when we come to deal with the Indians in the future, we ought to go by the same rule.

"However ideal our cultural scheme may be, it would be still premature to put those southern people on the same scale as the Chinese, because their culture can hardly justify such a treatment. They can be considered on the same level of the Chinese as an object of culture, only when they are brought up to the plane as high as that of the Chinese. It seems that our work lies in making the culture of the Chinese more universal and at the same time raising the standard of the southerners.

"Yet it does scant justice, in a way, to the Thai people to be thrown into this general category. They are an independent nation, and all the indications point to the fact that their culture is much superior to those of the rest in the south. Furthermore, the fact that they had the foresight and wisdom of joining us in arms by spurning the pernicious and spurious temptations of the democracies is manifestation of their mature culture, which has specially earned our deep respect.

"But after all is said and done, it would be amiss to say that the Thai people, as they are today, compare favorably with the Chinese or the Indians in their cultural attainments. Their main setbacks seem to have been caused mainly by the unwholesome political and economic inroads of the democracies extending over a long period of time. What constitutes their culture of today seems mostly to be of importation, if not tainted by some degrading colonial tastes, and this in spite of their long-standing traditions which underlie their Buddhistic teachings. Such unsavory tendency runs all the more conspicuously with the rest of the southern inhabitants, and particularly with the Filipinos.

"It is because of such wide divergencies existing in the cultural attainments of those southerners, that I took pains to refer to the Chinese culture as of the first consideration. It is of paramount importance that we should not start in a slipshod manner. Dismissing culture as that of the Chinese as antiquated would practically get us nowhere and will not make a real contribution toward the realization of Greater East Asia. It is a hard nut to crack but we cannot get away from it. We must put our best thoughts and efforts in it.

"The redeeming feature, however, seems to lie in the fact that those southern neighbors are so much behind in their culture, as though they had neglected it so long, as to make our work easier with them than with the Chinese.

"It is true that we may possibly have an easier going with them than the Chinese. Yet if we were dead set on making them true cooperators in the scheme of things, it would hardly suffice us to be just dispensers of our superior culture, the role so disastrously played hereto by the democracies. Surely we must go much further than that.

"To start with, we have to redeem them from the sins of their former masters, to free them from thraldom. They must, on the other hand, endeavor to establish their own culture first by getting rid of those unwholesome occidental customs and amusements which have been their spiritual undoing, and then, by adopting, in their stead, what is pure, uplifting and enduring.

"However anxious we may be to give them a clean slate, we must not unload on them anything which does not meet with their liking and approval, or else they would not rely upon us for their cultural advancement. We cannot afford to put ourselves into the second role of the democracies.

"To say more plainly, we should introduce to them certain dances, films and musics which are superior to those of the democracies. Should such work of replacement be carried out wisely, undoubtedly those culturally docile people would be speedily led to improve their individual culture and tend to come up to a higher level.

"It would not do to treat them indifferently, or discriminate against them. In the fundamental conceptions of our cultural policy, we must put them on a universal and equitable plane, or else we would not be doing justice to our ideal.

"The plan under which our policy will be pursued embraces those subjects, thoughts, religions, arts and sciences, as hereinabove referred to. These have to be disseminated, taught and utilized as much as possible, and in all events accompanied by a high ideal. At the same time we should not lose sight of their historic significance.

"For leading others our success is possible only when we are culturally respectful and influential, in the full attainment of which, we are, however, handicapped more or less by reason of the war. The war prevents us from obtaining all the necessary means of propagation we want, which of course we have to bear under the circumstances. But in spite of that, it is incumbent upon us to push our activities to the limit of our means and ability available."

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Situation Wanted

CHINESE man cook, experienced, references, seeks position. Apply Box 92, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk on "Builders of the Meiji Era."
7:30 "National Resolution," by Kenkai Naganume; Poem Recital.
8:00 News; Orchestra: "Surprise Symphony" (Haydn).

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Koto Music; War Songs.
1:00 Narration: "Japanese Towns in South Seas."

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News.
6:30 Talk. "True Situation in the Vocational Change of Smaller Traders."
7:30 Lecture; National Chorus: "Our Esprit de Corps."
8:00 Military Hour; Naniwabushi.
9:00 News; Popular Mine Camp Songs.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE girl, educated in America, with some knowledge of shorthand, seeks position as secretary, translator, interpreter or typist. Has long experience in office work. Box 90, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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For Rent, Rural

HAKONE lakeside, well furnished bungalows to let, rent ¥150 up to ¥500 for season. Apply to Furuya Hotel, Hakone-machi. Tel. No. 27.

For Sale

ATTRACTIVE Patent Transposing Piano by George Russell London, in very good condition, also one Etching Press. For inspection apply Box 615, Japan Times, Yokohama.

JISSEKI on piece goods for Australia to best buyers. For particulars and interview, apply Box 616, Japan Times, Yokohama.

L. C. SMITH standard typewriter, very good condition, examined at Oriental Shokai, 81 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

ACCOUNTING

BOOKS written, audited, systems installed, etc., at reasonable fees by Association of Japanese and Foreign Accountants. Apply Sannomiya P.O. Box 1012.

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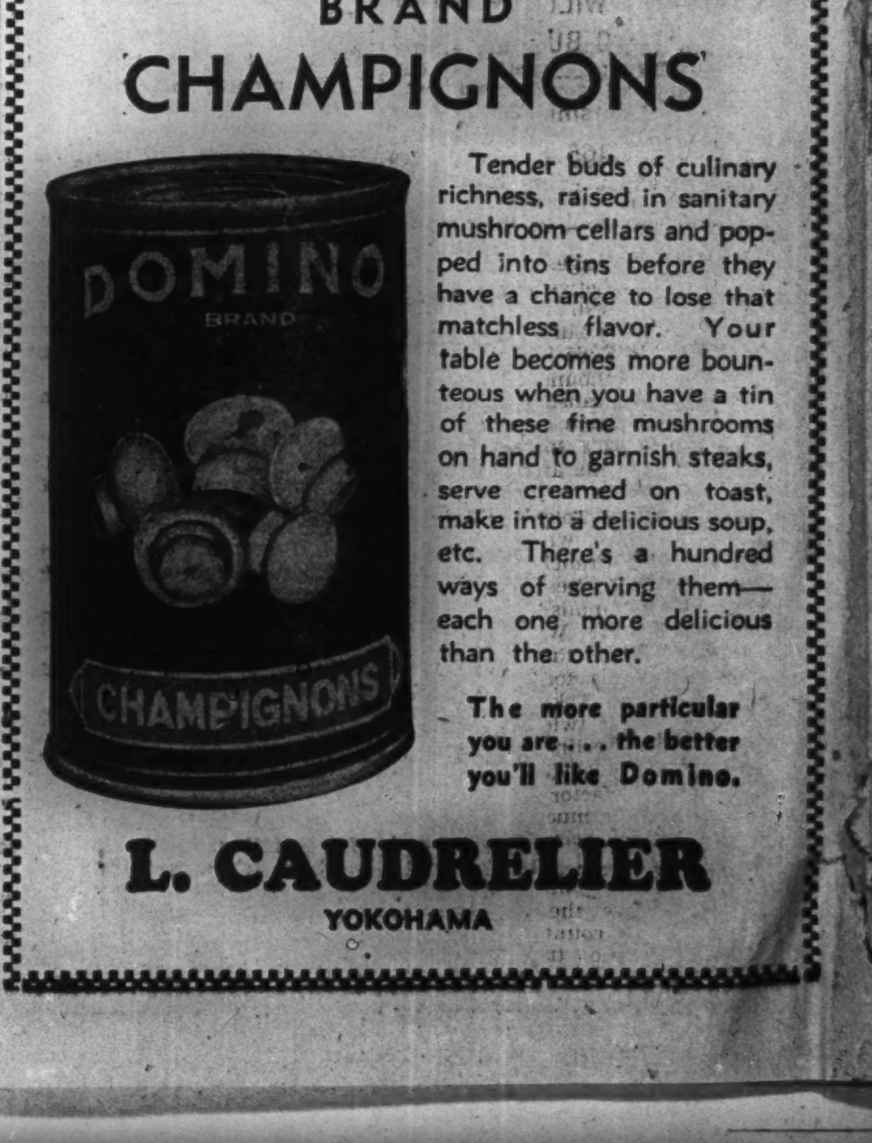
NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.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FFICIENCY IN FOOD ORESEEN FOR CHINA

duction Boost Plan Now nder Way, Minister of Industries Tells Press

THODS TO BE IMPROVED

reased Yield Seen in Iron; ew Manganese Vein Struck; Stress on Spinning

If the provisions increase plan of e National Government of China akes smooth progress, an autaric structure for the supply of odstuffs will be established in a by the end of 1943 and in the ollowing year a considerable amount will be shipped to Japan, elieves Mei Chung-ping, Minister f Industries of the Nanking Govrnment. The Minister expressed his firm belief of his at a roundtable meeting recently called in Nanking under the sponsorship of the Asahi.

Referring to the problems of agriculture, mining, manufacturing industry and trade in the occupied areas, Minister Mei stated that the National Government had been making strenuous efforts to realize the self-sufficiency setup for provisions and to enhance the production of raw cotton and iron ore.

"According to the statistics for the last five years," pointed out the Minister of Industries, "Central China ran short of 500,000 tons of foodstuffs a year on an average. The current provisions increase program of the Government, which includes the improvement of farming methods and the expansion of arable land, aims at an increase of 300,000 tons during this year and an additional 200,000 tons during the next.

Cotton Demand Big

"In 1936, the year before the outbreak of the China Affair, raw cotton output in China amounted to about 14,000,000 piculs which is 70 per cent of the total demand of 20,000,000 tons of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The cotton growing industry, however, experienced a severe setback due to the hostilities between the Japanese Forces and the Chiang Kai-shek Army. Recent output in North and Central China is estimated at 5,500,000 piculs or about one-fourth the East Asiatic demand. The figure, however, is more than enough to meet the domestic demand and the surplus is now being shipped to Japan.

"Since increased production of raw cotton is one of the missions assigned to China in the construction plan of the new East Asiatic economic order, the North and Central China Cotton Production Encouragement Associations have been exerting themselves to improve the quality of cotton and the growing methods and to increase cotton plantations. These efforts have been making noticeably favorable results and I consider the prospect of the cotton industry in China is exceedingly bright.

More Coal, Iron Sought

"Coal and iron ores are the most mportant mining products of hina, toward the bigger production which strenuous efforts have een directed by the Government s well as industrialists. The coal output dwindled to 40 per cent was een in iron ore. In addition to ther Chinese deposits of underground resources, a vein of manganese ore has recently been struck n the southern part of Kiangsu Province.

"A total of 106 Chinese factories hich had been placed under the anagement of the Japanese Army as transferred to the National overnment and then returned to heir original owners. Out of this, 7 factories are located in Central hina, nine in Canton Province and 0 in North China. The highest mportance is being attached, in the overnment industrial policy, to the pinning industry and next to the ilk reeling industry. Steps will be aken to increase the demand for ilk as substitute for raw cotton.

ELEVISION WILL OPEN FOR TOKYO-BUENOS AIRES

ongest Transmission in the World, 18,365 Kilometers, Begins in April

The world's longest distance television service between Tokyo and Buenos Aires will be opened for the public early in April, belting a distance of 18,365 kilometers with radio waves, announces the Nikkan Kogyo. Trial transmission of photographs have been conducted since January 20 every morning at 8:30 from Tokyo to the antipodal station at Buenos Aires.

In the past Tokyo maintained television service with Berlin, London and San Francisco. The two last named services having been put out of commission since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, only the Tokyo-Berlin service functions today. The new service between Tokyo and Buenos Aires, inspite of twice the distance of Tokyo and Berlin, which is 8,900 kilometers, reportedly produces a far more satisfactory result, with service rate not much in excess of the latter. The service is expected to be commenced early in April, and upon the opening of the service will prove the highest level reached by any country in the technology of radio transmission of photographs, comments the paper.

Ministry to Undergo Structural Changes To Activate Industry

The structural adjustments of the Commerce and Industry Ministry which were approved by the Privy Council Saturday will take effect on April 1 in accordance with the amended official organization ordinance to be promulgated as a result of the transfer to it of the affairs pertaining to the monopoly sale of alcohol from the Finance Ministry; the Foreign Trade Bureau is to be reorganized to take over exchange affairs from the Finance Ministry and the Patent Bureau is to be transferred to the Cabinet. Other adjustments, including the extremely important changes necessitated by the delegation of wide powers to the various key industrial and commercial control associations, are to be undertaken toward the end of April. These will involve the abolition of the Iron and Steel Bureau accompanying the transfer of its affairs to the Iron and Steel Control Association; the Chemistry Bureau will be divided into Organic and Inorganic Chemistry Bureaus and the promotion department is to be expanded into a Planning Bureau, taking over part of the affairs of the General Affairs Bureau connected with the Industrial Equipment Corporation, the capital section and other sections.

STRENGTH EXPLAINED OF CHINESE ECONOMY

Method of Raising Capital and Distribution System Pointed Out by Narita

As the two distinctive features of the economic strength of the 6,000,000 Chinese resident merchants in the southern regions, their peculiar commercial capital and their distribution system deep-rooted in the regions were pointed out by Setsuo Narita, of the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Ministry in one of the serial articles entitled "The Character and Tendencies of the Chinese Overseas Merchants" appearing in the Yomiuri Saturday

Stating that without the clear comprehension of the character of the economy of the Chinese overseas merchants it is difficult for this country to cooperate with the Chinese merchants in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Narita points out that the Chinese capital is termed as commercial capital and that the Chinese merchants form a deep-rooted system of distribution for goods in the regions.

Chinese Trust Each Other

When the Chinese start an enterprise they raise capital from among relatives and people of the prefectures from which they come, on the ground that they can place confidence in each other, continues the Foreign Ministry official explaining that from time immemorial relationship was a dominating factor in their economic thought. Because of this fact, the Chinese merchant capital remains as ever the commercial capital and has not been able to develop into industrial capital. Accordingly, in China itself, heavy industries have not been developed, adds the official.

The same can be said of the Chinese in the southern regions, further states the official, and in most of the southern regions Chinese merchants are retailers, wholesalers and middlemen. From this point of view, according to the official, the Japanese can invest money as industrial capital in the regions without competing with Chinese capital, although the Japanese as retailers must compete with the Chinese.

Turning to the second feature of the Chinese economic strength, the official asserts that the Chinese resident merchants in the southern regions constitute a network that penetrates the innermost parts of the regions for the collection and distribution of goods. The economy of the original inhabitants is connected with world economy through this network, further continues the official, and concludes by saying that at least for the present the only available means for the sale of merchandise in the southern regions is by the Chinese distribution system.

Trade Body Changes Name

The alteration of its name by the Japan Foreign Trade Association into the Japan Foreign Trade Control Association was approved at the reguler annual general meeting held on Thursday at the Imperial Hotel. The Organization will be known by the new name from the beginning of the new fiscal year, April 1, 1942. Simultaneously in accordance with the revised Foreign Trade Control Regulations, the Association will formally incorporate the Southseas Traders Association, and the Federation of Associations of Exporters to and Importers from East Asia, and will commence to function as the foreign trade control agency in name and fact, says the Miyako.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 30
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,142,665
Over Issues	442,665
Deposits	548,516
Loans	496,559

Bill Clearings

March 30
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	197,764	98,356
Balance	33,033	26,352

BULLS GROW ACTIVE AS COAL PRICES RISE

Stock Mart Cheered by Nanking Anniversary, Showdown in Cripps Game

The celebration of the second anniversary of the return of the Chinese Government to Nanking and foreign news reporting the likely showdown for Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India produced a cheerful atmosphere on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday morning. The market was also stimulated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry's announcement concerning the higher coal prices to be put into effect on April 1.

The raising of official coal prices cast a bright light on the prospect of coal mining, say competent observers, who predict that the business of coal mining companies will show a noticeable improvement. Hokkaido Colliery stepped up ¥0.40 to ¥72.10 in the short-term section and its new ¥0.40 to ¥38.60 in the long-term section. Iwaki Colliery also moved up by ¥0.20 in the latter section. Affected by the upward swing of coal minings, Nissan Chemical jumped by ¥0.80.

Owing to the indication that the Fujikoshi Steel Materials will boost its capital to a considerable extent, dealers rushed to bull the ware. Fujikoshi Steel Materials, June delivery, was quoted on the long-term market at ¥75.90 which is ¥1.10 higher than the price last Saturday.

In the short-term market, Tokyo Exchange opened at ¥131.50 in the morning session, but before long there appeared a buying sentiment and the mark of ¥132.00 was hit at one time in the afternoon. Miscellaneous in the long-term market, however, took a zig-zag course.

Closing quotations of key wares in the short-term market are: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.50, N.Y.K. ¥105.50, its new ¥90.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥99.70, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.90 and S.M.R., ¥70.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Clos.

First Section	Apr.	May
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.6	....
Do, new (25)	38.1	38.2
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)		156.6
Do ne.w (25)	110.5	111.0
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	....	94.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	38.0	38.0
Toyo Raon, new (y50)	75.5	....
Electro-chemical (50)		60.8
Second Section		
N. Y. K. (50)		105.5
Do, new (37½)	92.0	90.8
O. S. K. (50)	97.5	97.5
Do, new (37½)	83.6	95.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	80.4	81.2
Do. new (25)	52.2	52.8
Uraga Dock (50)		89.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.0	....
Steel Tube (50)	74.3	74.7
Third Section		
Japan Fat (50)	61.0	61.5
Japan Soda (25)	34.8	34.9
Japan Oil (50)	78.3	77.5
Karafuto Oil (50)		51.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.9	132.0	131.7	131.5
N. Y. K. old	105.8	105.8	105.5	105.5
N. Y. K. new	91.0	91.0	90.6	90.5
Kanegafuchi Spin		155.2	155.2	
Do. new	100.0	100.1	100.0	90.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.		93.0	93.0	92.9
Osaka Stock, new	72.2	72.3	72.1	72.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.5
Hitachi Works	73.1	73.1	73.0	72.8
Japan Steel Tube	73.8	73.9	73.8	73.8
Japan Oil	78.1	78.2	78.1	78.1
Japan Mining	60.5	....	....	60.3
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2

COAL PRICE TO BE RAISED TO ENCOURAGE PRODUCTION

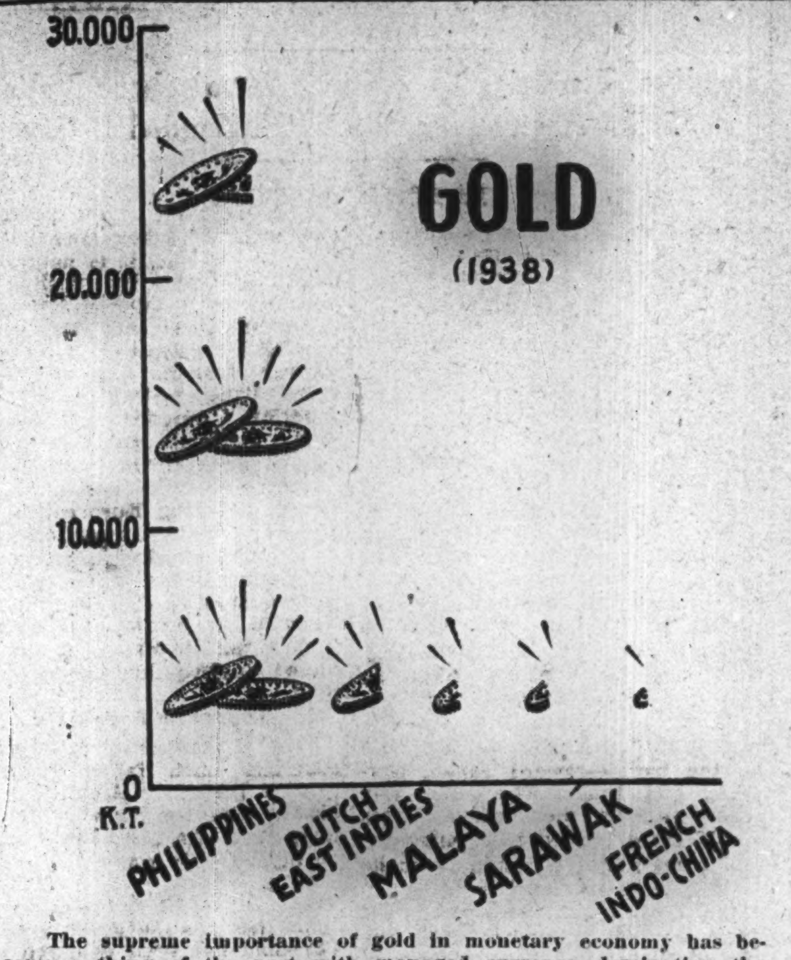
New Rate up ¥2.50 per Ton Set by Ministry Effective April 1

For the encouragement of production of high quality coal the Commerce and Industry Ministry has approved an average raise of ¥2.50 per ton in buying price for the Japan Coal Company, for the first half of the fiscal year 1942, effective April 1, according to the Nichi Nichi.

The Japan Coal Company is entitled to receive Government subsidy amounting to ¥174,000,000 for the fiscal year 1942, an increase by ¥64,300,000 compared with the preceding year. The amount in excess of last years subsidy will be used by the Company to augment payments to coal companies of high quality coal for encouraging output of better quality coal. Maximum buying price for coal for the chemical industry is raised by ¥4.91, for A-class coal for gas by ¥3.61, for B-class coal for gas by ¥3.51, and for coal for fuel by ¥3.51. Maximum sale prices are also raised, coal for chemical industry by ¥1.32, A-class coal for gas by ¥0.47, B-class coal for gas by ¥0.37, and coal for fuel by ¥1.31.

Wholesale and retail prices will also be raised allowing for high taxation. Profit for dealers however, will be maintained, while the so-called middle-men will be restricted. Wholesale price for extra quality in Tokyo, ex lighter, is up ¥1.28, while retail price in the old part of the city of Tokyo by ¥1.43.

Little More Than a Commodity



The supreme importance of gold in monetary economy has become a thing of the past with managed currency dominating the world economic trend. Although Japan has completely stepped off the gold standard with the various changes made in the setup of the Bank of Japan, gold remains an important product, if for no other purpose than for metallurgical works. Gold is also required for trade with countries other than members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere or signatories to currency agreements with Japan. Meanwhile, the United States has hoarded the bulk of the world volume of gold and now it is lamenting that it has not the equivalent in steel or any other war material. Within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Philippines is the seventh gold-producing country of the world and ranks first in the sphere. In 1940 its annual output was 1,150,000 ounces. Its gold veins stretch from east to north and south and the deposits are abundant beyond calculation.

COMMODITY PRICES IN CHUNGKING SOAR

People Suffer Shortage of Water and Food and Live In Fear of Air Raids

With the advent of springtime, the so-called bombing season for Japanese planes, and with commodity prices skyrocketing, Chungking citizens are undergoing grim hardships of a defeated regime, it was disclosed in a letter addressed by a Chungking leader to his acquaintance in Shanghai, reports a Nichi Nichi Shanghai correspondent in a dispatch dated March 28.

According to the letter, a university graduate is paid a monthly salary of 150 yuan and a flying officer some 200 yuan on an average, reports the correspondent pointing out at the same time the exorbitant rise in prices of daily necessities. To obtain a half bushel of rice the people must pay 120 yuan; 70 yuan is demanded for pork per kin; 80 yuan for a chicken, further states the letter, according to the correspondent, and adds that people in Chungking cannot drink even water to their hearts' content. Since Chungking is located on an eminence there is a dearth of fresh water which is a serious problem, and the people must pay 3.5 yuan for two buckets of water.

Prices Sky High

With the close of the Burma route, prices for metal goods, chemicals and other miscellaneous goods skyrocketed, which was taken advantage of by Chungking leaders, disclosed the letter. They sold hoarded rice and caused a slump in prices of flour and the American dollar. As a result, large profits were made by cornering metal goods, chemicals, etc, states the letter adding that this is an open secret in Chungking.

Agrarian provinces are suffering more wretched conditions, reveals the letter saying that from this year on the Chungking regime, for raising war funds, decided to collect taxes in rice. As a result, farmers in provinces cannot eat rice of their own harvesting and they are obliged to pay 180 to 200 yuan for one kin of rice.

Springtime has come for China, but it is a gloomy spring for the Chinese under the Chungking regime, concludes the letter stating that besides the ever-skyrocketing commodity prices they must suffer from incessant Japanese air raids this spring too.

EXPANDS MACHINE MAKING

Laboratory Equipment Enlarged for Experimental Work

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to sanction the continued activity of the more efficient of those establishments turning out machine-tools for experimental purposes, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

The puzzling question of whether machine-tools laboratory establishments should be allowed to expand or not was drawing the attention of Government offices concerned in connection with the enforcement of the Machine-Tools Manufacturing Ordinance. In view of the highly important nature of this phase of industrial activities, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has resolved to allow the continuation of research upon the manufacture of test machine-tools, and expansion of laboratory equipment, provided the manufacturers had excellent equipment and technology.

OIL, FAT PRODUCTION PLENTIFUL IN SOUTH

Japan Now Controls Half of World Supply of Oleic Resources

In addition to Manchurian soy bean oil, fish and whale oil, the oils and fats industry of this country can now depend on the southern regions for the supply of materials, thanks to the glorious war achievements scored by the Imperial Forces, states a recent issue of the Diamond in surveying oils and fats resources in those regions.

The Japanese oils and fats industry had to depend chiefly on animal materials simply because of a comparative scarcity of vegetable oils and fats resources, in marked contrast to foreign countries whose oils and fats industry were carried on with vegetable resources. However, with the Japanese control over the southern regions, rich vegetable oils and fats resources are now at the disposal of the industry of this country, continues the economic journal.

Produces Half of World Supply

According to the journal, the vegetable oil and fats resources in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere occupy 50 per cent of the whole world resources of oils and fats. The East Indies, British Malaya, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma, are all world-noted producing centers of oils and fats resources, such as copra, coco-nut oil, peanuts, etc.

An important position was occupied by the oils and fats resources in the lists of exports of those regions, further states the journal adding that in the past 900,000 metric tons of palm oil and others were exported chiefly to the United States, Great Britain and their sphere of influence annually.

With the Japanese control over the southern regions, the oils and fats industry of the enemy countries are deprived of the materials for the maintenance of the industry, while, on the contrary, the industry of this country, blessed with ample resources now available in the southern regions, will be in a position to meet any increasing demand for oils and fats in this country and other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, concludes the journal.

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Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
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Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
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OPINIONS FAVOR AID FOR SMALL PLANTS

Parent and Cooperative Firms Must Have Understanding For Wartime Industry

Opinions of industrialists and the Military circles are increasingly coming to favor the idea that large parent factories should take more positive steps to help develop their smaller cooperative factories, by such means as covering the cost of the production of articles found unfit for use made by their sub-contractors, and extension to them of better technical guidance for the perfection of their engineering personnel, says the Nippon Kogyo.

The responsibility of the so-called parent factories for supplying their sub-contracting factories, commonly known as 'cooperative factories,' with an adequate amount of orders is a matter for discussion among various quarters, the best solution of which will not be found in any other way than through an understanding upon a higher employment level. Opinions of the Military circles and other influential quarters see the only solution of the problem in the extension of better protective measures to sub-contracting companies by their parent organizations.

Loss Borne by Sub-Contractors

Loss of entire cost of production of articles failing to come up to required quality level is borne by sub-contractors, the only compensation they receive being the supply of raw materials expended in the manufacture of them. The influential opinions favor the entire cost covering production of 'unfit articles' being made to the account of the parent factories who ordered them. In order to minimize such risk parent factories are being persuaded better to guide technically their sub-contractors for the perfection of their manufacturing efficiency.

The need is stressed for the promotion of amicable relations between large factories and their cooperative factories on terms of parent and filial companies, instead of upon that of the "making use of sub-contractors" and of the "grabbing of profit out of larger factories." Sub-contracting factories, on their part, are urged to appreciate better the position of their parent factories. The wartime industry of the Empire can prove to be the backbone of the nation at war only through a complete understanding between cooperative and parent factories, comments the paper.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.5	+ .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.5	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.7	+ .20
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	92.9	— .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.63	Same

MANCHURIA BEAN GROWING PROMOTED BY GOVERNMENT

Buying Price Raised to Tempt Farmers to Cultivate More And Larger Crops

In view of the importance of Manchoukuo beans as a source of food supply for the inhabitants of Greater East Asia, the Government of Manchoukuo has decided to inaugurate the Manchoukuo Bean Crop Promotion Corporation with a capital of ¥1,000,000, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

Numerous steps are being adopted by the Government of Manchoukuo for the enlargement of its bean crop. The Government bean buying price recently was raised making bean culture tempting to the farmers. The new organization, the Manchoukuo Bean Crop Promotion Corporation, which will hold an inauguration ceremony in the office of the Agriculture Ministry at Hsinking on April 1, is expected to carry out the plans already formulated by the Government. The importance of Manchoukuo beans as food and oil for the teeming population of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere needs no reiteration here.

Capital Supplied

The new company will be supplied with a capital of ¥1,000,000 which had been set aside for a special use by the Special Products Monopoly Corporation at the time of its merger with the Agricultural Products Corporation.

Among the regulations of the new company are listed such activities as the encouragement of bean culture, introduction and advertisement of Manchoukuo beans to overseas markets, and extension of aid for manufacturers of bean oil and other bean by-products. Officers of the company include the Manchoukuo Agriculture Minister for chairman of the board of directors, and many high ranking officials of the Government for directors. The office of the company will be temporarily established in the office of the Vice-Minister of Agriculture at Hsinking.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1942

The Two Years at Nanking

Yesterday marked the second anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to its capital city of Nanking. The return of the Government to Nanking in the first place was an event which indicated a significant step in the restoration of normal conditions to China. When the extent of the ravages of the Chiang Kai-shek regime during the Lower Yangtze phase of the China Affair is considered, the fact that a National Government was re-established and restored to its capital so relatively early as two years ago speaks well for the constructive power of the Wang Ching-wei Government. The achievements of this government in the two years since that time are even more remarkable, particularly when contrasted with the progressive deterioration of the fugitive Chungking administration.

While the Chungking administration is beleaguered in the mountain fastnesses of the interior, the Nanking Government has been rapidly extending the area over which it effectively maintains law and order. The successful results of the so-called "model government movement" which has been in progress since July of last year attest to the healthy growth of rightful authority. While the Chungking armies have degenerated into marauding bands of desperadoes, the Nanking Government during the past year has brought into being a well-organized army of 400,000 strong, officered by men who are being produced in modern military schools established recently.

While the Chungking regime is an undisguised personal dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek influenced by the capricious will of his consort Soong Mei-ling, a dictatorship which for all its arbitrary usurpation of authority is wracked by jealousies and dissensions among its supporters, the Nanking Government particularly since its reforms of last August is a well-ordered administrative machine whose control is rooted in the popular Kuomintang party which continues the traditions of the revered father of modern China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

While the bankrupt Chungking regime is wildly issuing unsecured paper money, the Nanking Government through its Central Reserve Bank is rapidly restoring order and stability out of the financial chaos it inherited from Chiang Kai-shek's misrule. While the depreciated fapi currency of Chungking in circulation is estimated to reach the staggering total of ten billion yuan with ruinous inflationary consequences in the Chungking-controlled areas, the Central Reserve Bank of the Nanking Government has issued more than five hundred million yuan of sound currency linked to the yen and is continuing to issue one hundred million yuan each month with the result that the worthless Chungking money will be replaced with a reliable medium of exchange to the salvation of China's monetary ills.

While the Chungking regime, unable to stand without foreign support, has long been no more than a puppet of British and American imperialism, the exigencies of the present war have rendered its position even more desperate with the collapse of Anglo-American military and naval power. In contrast, the position of the Nanking Government has become markedly enhanced by the war. Through its close association with Japan, and through Japan with the rest of the nations which are achieving world ascendency, the Nanking Government has become identified with the progressive and victorious alignment in world developments. The consequence has been the formal recognition of the Nanking Government already by as many as 10 of the nations of the world.

On the more practical side, the alignment of Nanking with Japan has resulted in the restoration of the former British concessions to China. The formal ceremony of return, held both at Canton and at Tientsin within the last two or three days, demonstrates the tangible advantages already accruing to China as the result of Nanking's break with Anglo-American domination and her association with Japan.

These many achievements of the Nanking regime so far, impressive as they may be, are but a modest harbinger of the developments yet to come. Greater developments are assured because of Nanking's participation in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As long as any nation tries to live unto itself, or worse yet as long as any nation, like Chungking, harbors a parasite like the Anglo-American exploiters, its economic possibilities are necessarily restricted. But when a nation enters into the broader arena of cooperation with other neighboring nations, its possibilities of development naturally become immeasurably enlarged. In union there is strength, in the affairs of nations as well as of individuals. It is not simply because Japan happens to be the leading advocate of the Co-Prosperity Sphere that we laud Nanking's adhesion to the program. Logic and common sense tell us that it is to Nanking's own advantage. Hence, on the occasion of the Nanking Government's celebration of her return to her proper domicile, she is to be congratulated not only for her past achievements but for her bright prospects for the future.

Hope for a Refuge

A few days ago there appeared the news that the first train-load of Japanese residents of the Los Angeles district had been moved to Parker, Arizona. This event apparently constitutes the first movement in the announced program of the United States Government to eject forcibly all Japanese, including the American-born who are American citizens, from the coastal areas of Western America.

The plan, ostensibly designed to assure military security, is now apparently beyond recall despite its obvious needlessness and despite its obvious injustice and inhumanity. How a relatively few unarmed Japanese civilians surrounded by millions of Americans can possibly be a military menace to the entire Pacific Coast area of the United States so as to require their forcible eviction from more than half the areas of California, Oregon, and Washington is more than any rational person can understand. But the Americans of the present day are apparently so much the victims of mad panic and hysterical hate that they are unamenable to reason.

There is, however, some system in the madness of the Americans. Parker, Arizona, in whose vicinity five resettlement projects are to be set up to accommodate the Japanese refugees, is a bleak, undeveloped spot in the midst of a vast desert. Withering heat in the summer, chilling winds in the winter, rocks and sand and gophers and cacti are the distinguishing features of this locality. But out of this parched desert, the Americans have had for some time the dream of making a fertile farm land. With water from the Colorado River made available by impressive dams, they hoped to effect the transformation of the very face of the land. But the chief stumbling block has been the lack of labor skilful and persevering enough for the task.

The present war hysteria has, however, fortuitously provided the Americans with the necessary labor supply. The Japanese of California, Oregon, and Washington have in the past demonstrated their special aptitude for taking waste land which was beyond the abilities of the Americans to make use of and transforming it into fruitful, productive farm land. The regions where most of the Japanese have been living in the past have been won to their use through just such work. But now these Japanese are not to be allowed to reap the fruits of their labor. The land which they have already reclaimed is to be forbidden to them. Instead, they are to be transported by force to an even bleaker area than they had tamed before to start their work all over again.

The fact that the life work of thousands will be wrested away, that thousands past the prime of their life will be forced to start life anew under the most adverse of conditions, that this is forced labor with no choice or alternative for the victims apparently means nothing to the Americans. The only consolation is that living in settlements of their own in a remote area far away from the centers of American population and working under the aegis of the American Government which will have to assume some measure of responsibility for their welfare will probably be safer and more secure than living as an intimidated minority among a sea of hostile Americans who have lost their emotional control and reason. Living in wartime among a people as hysterical and undisciplined as the Americans must be a harrowing experience for the Japanese over there. It is to be hoped that they will fare not too unbearably until the time of redress arrives.

A Year Ago Today

March 31, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Still chipper despite three days of endless receptions and conferences, Yosuke Matsuoka, visiting Japanese Foreign Minister, kept up the dizzy pace as he squeezed into his itinerary a third conference with Reich Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop and also to attend an official welcome and a luncheon to be given by Air Marshal Hermann Goering.

At the Mosaic Hall of the Bellevue Palace, Foreign Minister Matsuoka entered his name in bold Japanese writing in the Golden Book of the City of Berlin among the signatures of other illustrious names from all parts of the world.

COMMON CAUSE FULLY OBSERVED BETWEEN JAPAN, LATIN AMERICA

Leading Countries of Western Hemisphere Valiantly Fight and Oppose U.S. High-Handed Policy

By HIDEO MIYASHITA

Hideo Miyashita is the pen name of an ex-Foreign Office official who is well posted on Latin-American affairs and prefers to remain anonymous. He is a frequent contributor to vernacular periodicals under the above pen name.

From Contemporary Japan, March issue, 1942

Part I

Developments of the Third Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, which started at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, attracting world-wide attention, and adjourned 13 days later with adoption of a recommendation for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, were closely watched by Japan for two reasons. The one was a possible clarification of the attitude of Latin America—the largest group of neutral countries in the world—toward Japan, Germany and Italy. The other was what attitude the United States would show toward the conference and what response would be made by the Latin American countries.

Since the outbreak of the European war in September, 1939, the United States had been vigorously pursuing a bold policy, calculated to establish its hegemony over Latin America. And so it was natural that interest was attached to what action the United States would resort to at the conference in making the most of the joint declaration of war upon it by Japan, Germany and Italy. Of no less interest was speculation over possible resistance by the Latin American countries against the policy of aggression, pursued by the United States by sheer force of its dominant position.

U.S. Policy Opposed

True to our expectation, or rather exceeding it, the Latin American countries bitterly fought against the United States' inordinate ambition. With the exception of a few countries, which have been entirely dominated by the United States, Argentina, Chile and other leading countries of the Western Hemisphere valiantly opposed the high-handed policy of the United States, with the eyes of the world riveted upon their activities.

The result was that the conference dismissed the United States' proposal for joint declaration of war on the Axis Powers, which the authors expected the Latin American countries to adopt unanimously. Defeated too was the United States submitted resolution for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, because the conference emasculated it into a recommendation, action on which to be taken at the discretion of each country.

There is a common cause between Japan, which declared war on the United States, and those Latin American countries, which resolutely challenged the United States' domination of the Western Hemisphere on the occasion of the Rio de Janeiro Conference. Japan has various grievances against the United States in common with them, and sympathetically understands their attitude toward the United States.

Fails to Elicit Ill-Feeling

Prior to the convocation of the conference, Central American countries severed their diplomatic relations with Japan. Some South American countries followed suit in pursuance of the recommendation, adopted at the Rio de Janeiro Conference. This, however, has failed to elicit any ill or hostile feeling of the Japanese nation against the Latin American peoples. It resembles our mental attitude toward the Chungking regime.

Although we have been engaged in hostilities with the Chungking regime for more than four years, we have yet to develop such a feeling of hostility toward Chungking and its people as would ordinarily be harbored against an enemy nation. The reason is that we are fully aware that the Chungking regime has been exploited by the United States and Britain as a tool of their aggressive policy. What is responsible for Japan's attitude toward Latin America? The reply to the question must be sought in the United States foreign policy.

The United States' foreign policy is said to be based upon the Monroe Doctrine. It is common knowledge that the American Government has put such versions on Monroeism as have suited its own convenience from time to time, but its proper sphere of application has been consistently limited to Latin America. Let us review what policy the United States has been pursuing toward its southern neighbors under the Monroe Doctrine.

Doctrine in Self-Defense

Some hold that Monroeism is a manifestation of isolationism, the guiding principle of United States' national policies since the founding of the republic. In 1823, when President James Monroe enunciated his famous doctrine in his message to Congress, it was intended to declare America's non-intervention in Europe as well as to reject European Powers' intervention in the American continents, including immigration and introduction of their political systems. Judging by America's power at the time of its enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine as well as by territorial ambitions harbored by France and Russia upon the American continents, it may be conceded that the doctrine was first advocated in self-defense.

As a sequel, however, to the development of other factors in the Monroe Doctrine, it is natural that the United States, by rejecting European Powers' intervention in the American continents, has steadily evolved an exclusive policy from the Monroe Doctrine and enforced an imperialistic policy toward Latin America. America has made an elastic yardstick, as it were, of Monroeism, upon which it has put any interpretation it wanted. While stoutly rejecting European Powers' activities in the American continents, the United States has done everything in its power to extend its influence to Central and South America, in whose internal affairs it has not hesitated to make an armed intervention from time to time.

American Aggression

Many Central and South American countries have fallen victims to such a predatory American policy. Mexico lost the bulk of its territory, when the United States forced an unjustifiable war upon it. Again, Cuba has virtually lost its independence as a result of America's hegemony over the Caribbean Sea, while Colombia has been deprived of the Panama Isthmus by the United States, which built a canal there. Further, the Republic of Panama was created, but this republic, too, has been reduced to an American protectorate, together with San Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua. Such cases of American aggression may be cited ad infinitum.

An interesting and eloquent commentary on the United States' policies toward Central and South America is provided by Richard Olney, Secretary of State under President Cleveland. He went to the length of declaring that the United States held virtual sovereignty over the American continents and that the orders, issued by the United States, constituted law for the peoples in the Western Hemisphere. The same Secretary of State called his Caribbean policy a "big stick policy."

It is easy to imagine that the Latin American countries did not take kindly to such a high-handed policy of the United States. To mollify the growing anti-American atmosphere in Latin America, the United States attempted to make an economic advance to the Central and South American countries. In so doing, it wanted to meet the requirements of its industries, too. Impelled by necessity, it discarded the "big stick" in its hand in favor of cash, thus inaugurating its dollar diplomacy. By invoking the "almighty" dollar, the United States coerced the Central and South American countries into submission. Elihu Root attempted to justify the American dollar diplomacy by declaring that the Central and South American countries could not expect prosperity unless they were under the protection of the United States.

Turns to Pan-Americanism

Thanks to its dollar diplomacy, the United States succeeded in establishing its hegemony over the Central American countries without difficulty, but the United States found to its chagrin that its policy could not be made to prevail so easily upon most of the South American countries, which refused to rally under the Stars and Stripes. The United States then turned to Pan-Americanism, which it exploited to further its aggressive policy in South America.

Pan-Americanism is now associated with a political weapon wielded by the United States to dominate the Central and South American countries, but let us first review the original Pan-Americanism before it was corrupted by the United States to its own selfish purposes. Pan-Americanism enjoys an old history, but it is no exaggeration to say that Pan-Americanism was perfected by Simon Bolivar, a Venezuelan general and statesman, who succeeded in emancipating Latin America. He advocated Pan-Americanism in order to reject intervention in Latin America by European countries, including Spain, and to meet oppression by the Anglo-Saxon States from the north, organizing a large group of Latin American republics on the basis of democracy.

General Bolivar called Pan-American conferences for the purpose many times, but did not send any invitation to the United States with the exception of only one conference. Those conferences devoted their deliberations on measures for coping with the aggressive policy of their strong neighbor in the north.

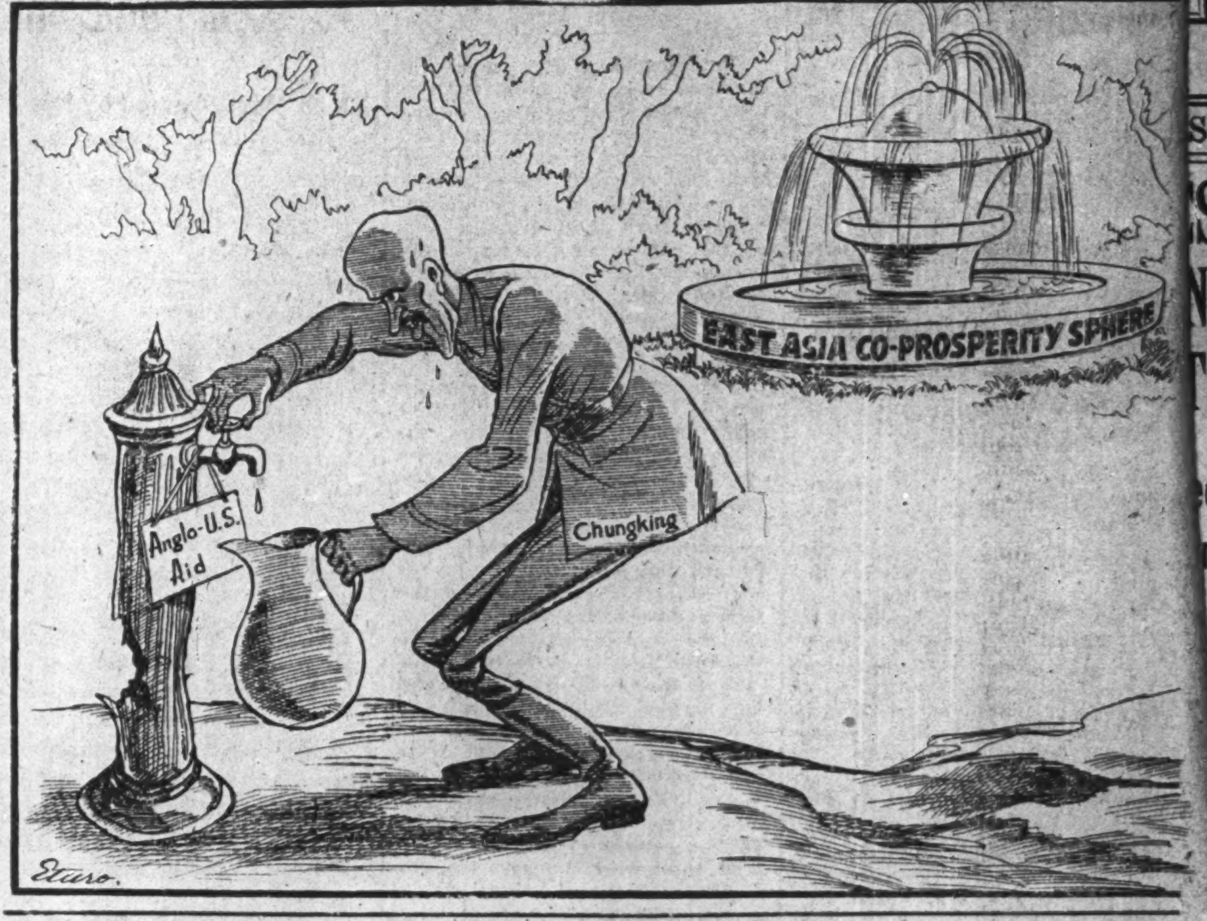
No Favorable Response

In utilizing Pan-Americanism and the Pan-American Conference, the United States was prompted by a motive to retain Latin America as a market for its industrial products the output of which was increasing every year. In 1881, James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, proposed to hold a conference with the Central and South American countries, arrogantly declaring that the United States, powerful leader of the New World, was invested with an authoritative voice in settling disputes among its neighbors in order to realize good neighborly relations among them. His arrogant statement did not register any favorable response. And it was not before 1889 that the first Pan-American Conference was convoked at Washington. It was the beginning of the present Pan-American conference.

The Pan-American conference was held eight times up to 1938, including a special session. Two points command attention in those conferences. One is the good neighbor policy, advocated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. During the business depression, which came immediately after the first World

(Continued on Page 3)

Blind Stubborn Chiang



JAPAN SEES EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

Rapid Development Made Based On Its Own Culture

Japan Today and Tomorrow

Education in Japan has seen extensive evolutions in the past. Today, the Education Office of the Central Government controls all the schools in the country under its capable administrative authority. It was, however, following the 1868 Restoration of the Imperial Administration and the subsequent establishment of the education system in 1872 that the present national unity in education materialized.

Later in 1890, the Imperial Rescript on Education was promulgated with the result that the spirit as well as the direction of education in Japan have definitely been shown. Ever since the promulgation of this Imperial Rescript, all educational efforts in this country have been devoted to the realization of what is indicated therein.

With all such efforts, however, there has always been room for improvements. Outstanding among a number of what might be classed as defects in Japan's educational system has been the importation of Occidental systems without due consideration of the peculiar circumstances prevalent here in Japan.

Remarkable Developments

With a history of 3,000 years, Japan has made remarkable developments in the Orient. Japan has always had spiritual as well as materialistic culture of its own, of which the nation may be rightfully proud. About 90 years ago, however, Occidental civilization was introduced in Japan, and it temporarily dazzled the people in this country, so much so that the original Japanese culture was overshadowed.

In spite of the fact that Japan possessed an original culture of its own, the nation was helpless as the Occidental civilization flooded the nation. In order to quickly absorb the advanced Occidental culture, it was most convenient to imitate and to memorize. If the Japanese had attempted to acquire the Occidental cultural achievements through the channel of observation, inspection experiment, and meditation, the progress would have been so slow that the Japanese would have had difficulty approaching near the Occidental standard.

The civilization of Japan today has reached the world level and in some instances the nation has even gone beyond that. This progress of today is entirely due to the unusual efforts made by the nation to absorb Occidental civilization within the shortest possible period of time since Japan came into contact with the outside world during the second half of the last century after a long seclusion.

Has Own Culture

There are countries in the world which were not successful in their efforts to absorb the civilization of other advanced nations. Japan succeeded in its attempt and has subsequently become one of the leading Powers of the world. This is because Japan already had a spiritual and materialistic culture of its own to serve as the foundation on which the new civilization of the Occidental world was received and assimilated.

After Japan attained the world level in cultural progress, the time came for it to take another giant stride beyond what it had already accomplished. The secret of this progress consists in the retrospective analysis of the original civilization of Japan in order that it may be harmonized with the modern civilization in its entirety, so that the congruity thereof may have characteristics of Japan and which may be re-exported from Japan to Occidental countries. The educational reform that Japan is set on carrying out has this far-reaching objective in view.

Beginning in April, 1941, the primary school education in this country has been placed on a new basis. The new system, as far as the outward appearance is concerned, does not represent great changes. The name of Shogakko (or literally, little school, meaning primary school, as contrasted to the middle school and great school the last mentioned two corresponding to the secondary grade school and university), has been changed to Kokumin Gakko (National School).

Schooling Period Extended

Under the old system, six years of primary school education was compulsory, but this period of schooling has now been extended to eight years. The name has been changed because the erstwhile Shogakko suggested that the primary education was a mere preparatory course for the succeeding secondary grade schools, colleges, and universities. Under the new regime, the children are to be given an all-round education, which will be complete in itself as a unit.

MODERNIZATION MARKS FEATURE OF HSINKING

Attains Swift Progress as Key City From Little Town

Travel and Tourist News

Only a decade ago a little country town where the kaoliang stalks rustled in the wind—today a fitting expression of the machine age, with its splendid thoroughfares and rows of massive buildings of concrete and iron. That is Hsinking. The outward appearance, however, is not the only thing that has changed in Hsinking.

Simultaneously with the creation of Manchoukuo, it was designated as the capital, converting itself rapidly from a mere seat of local government to the leading center of political, cultural, economic, and communication activities in this country. The sudden and ever-growing increase in population—from 217,000 in 1934, for instance, to 424,000 in 1940—attests to the growing prosperity of the "New Capital."

What strikes the newcomer to this city (to mention only those features which appeal to the eye) is the effect of the methodical, thorough planning of the city—the stateliness of its buildings, the straightness of the broad, elm-bordered thoroughfares, the immense size and roominess of the city. All is a triumph of engineering that is seen so often on blue-print plans, but so seldom come across in actuality.

Wires, Poles Put Underground

The city, to go into greater detail, converges at Tatung Circle (one kilometer in circumference) from which thoroughfares radiate in four directions. All of these thoroughfares are some 60 meters wide and have a section each for pedestrians, cars, and for faster vehicles. In the middle of these streets are the usual tree-decked boulevards which provide a feast for the eye. The telephone and electric wires and poles which in most modern cities clutter up the scene are missing here, as they have all been put underground, giving an open untrammeled air to the city that is pleasing indeed.

Another feature of Hsinking is its parks. The city has set aside 10 per cent of its city area for parks and playgrounds. The huge Hsinking Stadium, covering an area of 1,500,000 square meters is one of the largest and best equipped sport grounds in Asia.

Mention should also be made of the water supply system in Hsinking. It is the best in the whole empire. Even if the population should increase to 1,000,000—and that may happen in the near future—there will be no fear of a water shortage.

As for the political, cultural and economic activities of the city, suffice it to say that it is the Capital City of the rising Empire of Manchoukuo.

'City of Beans'

Viewed from the commercial standpoint, the city, founded on rich fertile land, with virgin forests in the hinterland, is an indispensable trading center for such staple products as kaoliang, millet, wheat, maize, rice, vegetables, lumber, livestock—and above all, soya beans. Hence its old cognomen, "The City of Beans."

A few words about the city as a traffic center in Manchoukuo. Besides being the starting point for the railway lines bound for Dairen and Peking (via Mukden), Tumen, Harbin and Paichengtau, Hsinking is an important connecting link in Asiatic-European traffic. Air services are also available not only for various cities in the country, but also for Japan and China.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, attention of the world is being foc ed on India where the struggle ag British imperialism is rapidly co to a head. The noted Amer scholar and philosopher, Will Du has written what is probably the impartial work on the subject. cerpts from this enlightening book be reproduced in these colum Editor.

From such poverty come ance, superstition, disease and d A people reduced to these s cannot afford education; they not afford the taxes require maintain adequate schools; they not afford to spare their chi from productive employment ing the year of public instru every penny is taken from that could have been used fo per education.

When the British came there throughout India, a system of munal schools, managed by the age communities. The agents o East India Company destroyed t village communities, and took steps to replace the schools; e today, after a century of effort restore them, they stand at only per cent of their number 100 ye ago. There are now in India 7 000 villages, and only 162,015 mary schools. Only 7 per cent the boys and 1.5 per cent of girls receive schooling, i.e., 4 cent of the whole. Such sch the Government have establis are not free, but exact tuition which, though small to a West purse, looms large to a family ways hovering on the edge of s vation.

Considerably Safer

We have been told that the c try schools do not grow more ra ly because women teachers can be found for them; and that th teachers refuse to go because t fear that they will be raped. women are considerably safer in dia than in New York; not to sp of the invariably passive mood the verb seduce. Every studen India knows that the country sch lag behind not for such lurid sons, but simply because the for new teachers is $5 a month a trained teacher $5.00 to $6.5 month, for principals $7.10 a mo Until 1921 the pay for primary sc teachers in the Madras Presid was $24.36 a year. Some allow must be made for the lower c commodities in India). The ernment spends every year on cation eight cents a head; it sp on the army $3 cents a head.

In 1911 a Hindu representa Gokhale, introduced a bill for versal compulsory primary educa in India; it was defeated by the ish and Government-appointed m bers. In 1916 Patel introduce similar bill, which was defeated the British and Government-app ed members; the Government c not afford to give the people sch Instead, it spent most of its e cents for education on secon schools and universities, where language used was English, the tory, literature, customs and mo taught were English, and ve Hindus, after striving amid pov to prepare themselves for coll found that they had merely themselves in for a ruthless cess that aimed to de-nationalize de-Indianize them, and turn t into imitative Englishmen.

The first charge on a mo state, after the maintenance public health, is the establishm of education, universal, compul and free. But the total expe ture for education in India is than one-half the educational penditure in New York State. the quarter of a century betw 1882 and 1907, while public scho were growing all over the world, appropriation for education in B ish India increased by $2,000,000 the same period appropriations the fratricide army increased $43,000,000. It pays to be free

Responsibility for Illiteracy

Hence the 93 per cent illiter of India. In several provin literacy was more widespread be the British took possession tha is now after a century and a of British control; in several of states ruled by native princes higher than in British India responsibility of the Britis India's illiteracy seems to be bey question." The excuse that interferes with education will

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,442 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

BRITISH TO EMPLOY PRESSURE AS CRIPPS' FAILURE FORESEEN; ENVOY PROLONGING INDIA STAY

Utmost Efforts Likely To Preserve Hold Over Colony

CHANCES SEEN SLIM

Foreseeing the rupture of Cripps' Indian negotiations, Britain is determined to use "extreme pressure" with the assistance of pro-British elements in India in order to preserve its hold over the colony, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon quoting neutral quarters in the Portuguese capital.

The inevitable failure of the talks, indications of which were clearly manifest up to now, have been conclusively proved by Sir Stafford himself, by his decision to lengthen his scheduled stay by several days, the paper reported.

Meantime, the Nichi Nichi's Saigon correspondent pointed out that Cripps himself was not too hopeful about the outcome of the talks from the very beginning recalling the British envoy's statement in his first press interview upon his arrival in India, that the new proposals originated in London without consultation with Indian leaders and his duty was simply to transmit the decisions of his superiors.

Another Nichi Nichi dispatch from Lisbon said that even if Britain grants nominal dominion status to India, Britain will keep India in its former state of semi-slavery. The paper pointed out reports from Australia that Cripps stated Indian defense cannot be entrusted to the Indians even if all of the Indian political parties demand it.

Chances Seen Slim

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and British special envoy to India, is understood to be virtually stranded at his post, since he has scanty hopes of his proposals being accepted by the national leaders in India, the Asahi reported from Saigon on Sunday.

The British proposals, the contents of which are said to have been announced by Sir Stafford to the Indian public late Sunday, were not of the nature to be readily accepted by the Indians, the report said.

Meanwhile, a Stockholm report received by the same paper on Sunday revealed that Sir Stafford has decided to prolong his stay in India by few days. The message added that the prolongation is a good testimony of the suspected failure of his successfully imposing the British proposals on India.

According to a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi learned by the Yomiuri correspondent in Buenos Aires on Monday, the spokesman of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, just after the official disclosure of the contents of the proposals by the British envoy, said in his press interview to the effect that the British terms had been discussed among the Congress leaders and the working committee of the Congress but that as to whether the discussion reached an agreement or not, the spokesman could not give any definite statement.

No Compromise Possible

Sir Stafford, on his side, the Yomiuri correspondent reported, stated to the press at New Delhi after his official announcement of the contents of British requests, that he could not as yet say that the proposals had been accepted by the Indian national leaders. "It is, however, evident," the envoy is said to have added "that India is compelled to accept the proposals wholesale or to refuse them entirely. No middle way is possible under the present circumstances."

The comment on the same proposals by Mahatma Gandhi, the well-known national leader in India, made on the same occasion was discouraging to the British, the Yomiuri dispatch disclosed.

The Mahatma is said to have stated that the British request was just like a check issued far in advance and that if he should be approached by the Congress for his own counsel, he would say to the same effect leaving the matter of acceptance or refusal to the best con-

(Continued on Page 2)

PEACE BODY IN RANGOON

Other Duties to Be Welfare, Education, Finance and Publicity

Domei

RANGOON, March 30.—Inauguration ceremonies of the Peace Preservation Society of Rangoon were held from 10 a.m. today at the Municipal Public Hall.

The newly-created society will be divided into the sections of publicity, finance, public works, hygiene, police, transportation and education. It will be entrusted with the preservation of peace and order, as well as restoration of the capital.

The President of the New Light of Burma was selected Chairman of the new society.

Ceylonese Opposing Compulsory Service In Britain's Warfare

Flat opposition to British proposals for compulsory military service of Ceylonese youth for the prosecution of the war has been expressed by the Ceylon Council, according to Asahi reports from Berlin, quoting a Bangkok dispatch by the Transocean News Agency. Influential Ceylonese circles reportedly declare that it was only natural they are against using their youth as cannon fodder for the British. The decision of the Council demonstrates that the people of Ceylon have no interest whatever in Britain's wars, they said.

KAYA ASSURES HELP FOR CURRENCY MOVE

Japanese Policy Toward Nanking Action Clarified by Finance Minister

CENTRAL BANK SOUND

Reserve Notes Expanding Circulation—Efforts of Authorities Lauded

Clarifying the policy of the Japanese Government with respect to the currency system of China, on the occasion of the revision by the Nanking Government of its Currency Adjustment Law and the enforcement regulations today, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya declared that Japan will offer all possible assistance to the Nanking Government for fostering and strengthening the Central Reserve Bank notes.

"The National Government of China today has taken measures to abolish the provision permitting the circulation of old legal tenders at parity with the Central Reserve Bank notes. The National Government of China has hitherto allowed the old legal tenders to circulate at parity with the notes of the Central Reserve Bank since its establishment.

"The present legal arrangements signify that the Central Reserve Bank notes have severed relations with old legal tender, which have been subject to sharp and frequent fluctuations, and which, together with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, is doomed to collapse, and, thereafter, will circulate at its own value. In other words, the Central Reserve Bank notes have become a stabilized currency both in name and reality, constituting the foundation of finance and economy of Central China," said Finance Minister Kaya.

"Since it assumed business on a solid basis in January of last year, the Central Reserve Bank consistently has maintained a sound business policy, and the convertible notes which the bank issues have gained greater confidence of the people with the expansion of the power and influence of the National Government.

Authorities' Efforts Lauded

"Today, the Reserve Bank notes widely circulate and its circulation volume has increased steadily. The notes have gradually advanced into the area of the old fapi, and replaced the latter. I sincerely pay respects to the authorities of the National Government, as well as the Central Reserve Bank, for the great endeavors they have made.

"On the other hand, the political and economic strength of the Chungking regime has sharply declined, particularly after the occurrence of the Greater East Asia War. This, together with the ineffectiveness of American and British financial and economic aids, has given rise to increasing uneasiness regarding the future of the old fapi, which has recently been repeating its sharp slumps.

"In line with this situation, the National Government of China has severed relations between the Central Reserve Bank notes and the old fapi, in an attempt to stabilize the currency situation and living conditions of the people of Central China. The Japanese Government considers this positive action of the National Government most appropriate and effective, and at the same

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Advisers Hop Off

Count Hideo Kodama and Kenjiro Kitajima, newly appointed advisers to the Army, left Monday morning from the Fukuoka airdrome for their posts in the southern regions, reports Domei.

WARPLANES KEEP UP CONTINUED BLASTING OVER PORT MORESBY

Imperial Bombers Smash Strategic Base in 22nd Furious Air Attack

SUMATRA NOW CLEARED

Last of Enemy Remnants Seized—Island Completely Under Control

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—Port Moresby was subjected to the 22nd air raid by the Japanese Air Units this morning, according to Melbourne dispatches.

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation's correspondent at Port Moresby reported that despite fierce fire from anti-aircraft guns, the Japanese raiders accurately bombed military objectives within the port city.

Two British fighters were shot down by Japanese planes in aerial combats during the raid, the report added.

Sumatra Under Control

Domei

SUMATRA BASE, March 30.—The island of Sumatra came under complete Japanese control when 200 Allied Indies troops led by a major-general and a colonel surrendered on March 27 after a short-lived resistance from their mountain stronghold of Koetatjane, in northern Sumatra.

Over half of the captured enemy troops were British and Dutch soldiers.

Air Battle Reported

A large aerial battle was staged over New Guinea last Saturday between enemy aircraft and Japanese warplanes which attacked Port Moresby, in New Guinea, the Asahi reported Monday from Shanghai, quoting a Havas dispatch from Washington which relayed a Melbourne radio broadcast intercepted in San Francisco.

The results of the aerial combat are not yet known, the Melbourne report said.

The Shanghai report to the Asahi also disclosed that Japanese aerial formations recently have carried out a series of devastating bombing raids on enemy bases in Australia and New Guinea.

Port Blair Described

"Port Blair, the capital of the Andaman Islands, occupied on March 23 by the Japanese Forces has been steadily returning to normalcy," reported a member of the Navy Press Corps to the Asahi on Monday.

"Port Blair is situated south of the Blair Bay," the report says, "and ascends from the shore to the hill in the back. Near the coast of the bay, there is a wide lawn on which the enemy had laid old motorcars, steel bars and logs to prevent the Japanese warplanes from landing. Now flocks of goats and buffalos are grazing there.

"As we, members of the Navy Press Corps, were just going to cross over this ground, some native islanders ran up to us and told us by signs that there were mines buried in the ground. Later some soldiers of the Navy Landing Corps showed us several mines, which they had dug out from there. We thanked the natives for their kindness in warning us for if they had not cautioned us, we might have fallen victims to those mines.

"In the city quarters, we found Rising Sun flags hoisted atop the houses and shops. To our pleasant surprise, we saw the mark of 'Made

(Continued on Page 2)

PREMIER TOJO IN KYUSHU

Entrains for Nagasaki After Visiting Fukuoka

Premier General Hideki Tojo, who is on an inspection tour of the Kyushu area, left Fukuoka by train for Nagasaki at 3:06 p.m. on Monday following visits earlier in the day to the Fukuoka Prefectural Government offices and the Western Defense Headquarters, reports Domei.

Arriving in Fukuoka late Sunday night, Premier Tojo visited the Hakozaki Shrine yesterday morning in addition to calling at the prefectural seat and the defense headquarters.

President Reviews Fleet

President Wang Ching-wei, on the occasion of the celebration of the National Government's second anniversary of its return to Nanking, yesterday, reviewed the Chinese Navy which is rapidly being expanded in strength and size under the guidance of the Imperial Navy. (Photo sent by wire from Shanghai)

Naval Battle Off Bali Shows Nipponese Are Unexcelled in Close-Range Fighting

The Imperial Japanese Navy, which turned the world agog with its victories at Hawaii and Malaya, carved a new page in naval history during the Battle off Java, February 20. The Japanese Fleet then patrolling the Java Seas consisted of four destroyers. With this small fleet the Japanese sank four enemy destroyers, badly damaged one, and damaged two large cruisers. The Japanese Fleet did not escape unscathed, for two destroyers were damaged. An Asahi correspondent visited the damaged destroyers at a certain base, and was told the following story of the battle:

The Naval Battle off Bali consisted of two battles. In one battle, two Japanese destroyers sank one enemy cruiser and three destroyers, and badly damaged one large cruiser. In another operation, other Japanese destroyers sank one enemy destroyer, badly damaged another, and damaged one large cruiser. The two battles are called collectively the Naval Battle off Bali. It began on February 19 at 8 a.m. with an enemy air raid, and ended with another enemy air raid at 2 p.m. the following day. The Naval Battle off Bali thus lasted for 30 hours, and was a combination of air and sea battles.

On February 19 the Japanese Fleet was anchored at a certain point near the Bali coast, to which they had convoyed the Japanese troopships. At 8 a.m., they discovered the approach of an enemy bombing squadron. They opened fire at once, and a furious battle began between the destroyers and the bombers.

The first attack of the bombers was repulsed by the destroyers, but when the enemy planes observed that no Japanese planes came to the rescue, they returned again and again, increasing their number each time. The destroyers did not flinch under the fierce attacks. The sun was just about to sink below the horizon when the bombers returned for their ninth attack. At the same time the remnants of the enemy fleet came churning through the darkening waters to attack the transport ships.

"Two cruisers of the Java type are coming!" this wireless message was received by the destroyers at midnight. By a stroke of good fortune the Japanese destroyers were stationed in a narrow strait not far from Bali. This necessitated close-range fighting, and was welcomed by the Japanese fleet which is unexcelled in this type of battle.

As the Japanese Fleet waited, they noticed a dark shape speeding through the water in their direction. It was an enemy destroyer. Behind it another destroyer followed. Still farther off was still another destroyer. In all, three enemy greyhounds of the sea were slicing through the waves to the attack.

The leading destroyer came within firing distance and spread out a smoke screen. One of the Japanese destroyers at once opened fire. The roar of the guns thundered out in the darkness. A few seconds of tense suspense, then from the darkness of the smoke screen rose a tall pillar of flame, which lighted up the surface of the sea as though it was daytime. The first shell had found its mark! Banzai! The shout rent the stillness of the night.

The Japanese destroyers pounded the enemy destroyer mercilessly with their heavy shells, and in a few minutes the burning ship sank beneath the waves. The other destroyers took fright at this, and fled. The Japanese destroyers went after them in hot pursuit, with their guns spitting out their missiles of death. Under this unerring barrage the enemy destroyers were helpless. A sheet of flame shot up from the nearer destroyer, and in a few minutes it sank out of sight. Only one destroyer was left now, and the panic of the crew could be felt in the darkness as the doomed ship cut through the waves at full speed. But presently a tall column of fire shot up from its middle as the Japanese shells found their marks, and the ship sank to join its companions on the bed of the sea.

Thus, in one hour, the two Japanese destroyers had sunk three enemy destroyers. The two enemy cruisers did not fight. They just turned around and fled. The order to pursue was given, and the destroyers set off in hot pursuit. This was the first time in the naval history of the world that destroyers had to chase after cruisers. At 3 a.m. the destroyers managed to approach within firing range, and at

(Continued on Page 2)

CHUNGKING CASUALTIES ON CENTRAL FRONT HIGH

12,520 Men Desert Chiang During Past Year, Army Also Reveals

Domei

HANKOW, March 30.—More than 231,800 Chungking troops were killed and 167,323 taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces in Central China during the past 12 months, the spokesman of the Japanese Forces in Central China revealed.

The number of Chungking guerrillas on the North China front has shown a remarkable decrease since March last year, the spokesman said, adding that it is estimated that there are at present about 51,000 guerrillas compared with the 64,000 a year ago.

Chungking soldiers, 12,520 in number including many officers, have deserted the Chungking camp during the same period to pledge loyalty to the National Government in Nanking, he revealed.

As a result of a series of large-scale operations since last March, more than one-half of Chungking's 110 divisions in Central China have been destroyed, and the remaining Chungking forces are finding it difficult to continue resistance, the spokesman said.

PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL FORMED BY ROOSEVELT

Composed of 7 Allied Powers And Due to Hold First Parley Today

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 30.—President Roosevelt today announced the formal establishment of the Pacific War Council, which is composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada and the Chungking regime, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the first meeting of the War Council is scheduled to be held tomorrow at the White House and invitations have already been sent to the various delegates.

191st City Created

The town of Arao-machi and four adjacent villages, Hirai-mura, Ariake-mura, Yawata-mura and Fumoto-mura in Kumamoto Prefecture will be incorporated under the style of City of Arai on April 1, according to an announcement issued Monday by the Home Ministry. The new municipality will be the 191st city in Japan.

MORE COOPERATION FOR EAST ASIA WAR KEYNOTED BY WANG

Sincere Thanks Expressed to Japan in Radio Message Feting Anniversary

PROGRESS IS OUTLINED

Realization of Dr. Sun's 'Greater Asia' Aims Near, Says Nanking Leader

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The need of closest cooperation between Japan, China and Manchoukuo for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia was stressed by Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese National Government, in a radio address delivered here and relayed to Tokyo and Hsinking today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the return of the capital seat to Nanking.

President Wang expressed his thanks to Japan for its enthusiastic aid to the National Government of China since its return to Nanking two years ago.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia President Wang said, the National Government further has been intensifying its military, political economic and propaganda activities by way of cooperating in the successful prosecution of the war.

Referring to brilliant Japanese military successes in the Philippines and Burma, as well as in the Dutch East Indies, the President declared that all the East Asiatic nations are honored by these war results. He also paid respects to the efforts of Japanese Forces fighting on the far-flung fronts in the war.

Pointing out the sincerity with which Japan has returned to the Chinese National Government the former British concessions at Tientsin and Canton, President Wang described this action of Japan as "very encouraging to us."

In concluding, President Wang wished the prosperity of Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

Realization Near

The way already has been paved toward realization of the "Greater Asiaism" advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Republic of China, by the series of phenomenal war results scored by the Japanese Forces in the Greater East Asia War, President Wang Ching-wei declared in his address given during a ceremony held here today commemorating the second anniversary of the return of the capital seat to this city.

The gist of his speech is as follows:

The most important significance of the return of the National Government to Nanking is that the Government, abiding by the "Greater Asiaism" advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has established solid diplomatic relations with Japan in order to make possible the establishment of the Greater East Asia sphere of mutual prosperity.

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, this significance has become clearer. With a series of splendid war results achieved on the part of the Japanese Forces during the past several months, ultimate victory has been established already for the Japanese, thus paving the way for early materialization of "Greater Asiaism."

Referring to the domestic administration of the Government, two key policies favorably are being realized to secure peace and order and to ameliorate the economic life of the Chinese masses.

Pacification Progresses

Following formation of the Pacification Committee, activities for pacifying various areas have progressed in a satisfactory manner and have entered the third stage.

Two vital problems of production and distribution will be solved gradually as the Executive Yuan has drawn up concrete and adequate measures regarding the questions.

Japan's return of juridical and educational undertakings in the International Settlement of Shanghai, as well as of the administration of the former British concession at Tientsin, to the National Government means release of China from the influences of Anglo-American invasion.

We must advance straight forward on the road toward realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with firm and unshrinking resolution.

Army Advisers for South

Count Hideo Kodama and Kenjiro Kitajima, newly appointed advisers to the Army, left from the Fukuoka airdrome for their posts in the southern regions, at 11:40 a.m. on Monday, reports Domei.

NANKING GOVERNMENT REVISES TEMPORARY CURRENCY RULING; OLD LEGAL TENDERS AFFECTED

His Imperial Majesty Honors Navy Chiefs Returned From War

Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi and Vice-Admiral Yasuo Inoue, who recently returned here from the war zone, were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at the Omote-Gozasho Hall in the Imperial Palace, at 11 a.m. Monday. The two vice-admirals were granted wine at the Minami-Tamari Hall and, deeply moved by a sense of gratitude for the Imperial benevolence, retired from the Imperial Palace. Vice-Admiral Inoue was granted a pair of wooden cups with the Imperial crest.

TOKYO PAPERS LAUD NANKING'S PROGRESS

Second Anniversary of Return To Nanking Hailed by Metropolitan Press

COOPERATION IS URGED

Return of Concessions by Japan Seen Good Token of Congratulations

Hailing the second anniversary of the return of the Government seat of China to Nanking, all metropolitan newspapers on Monday unanimously expressed regard and admiration for the amazing developments achieved by the Central Government of China during the past two years, and, at the same time, pointed out the problem and hardships which the Government will encounter in cooperation with Japan until final peace and prosperity is restored in East Asia.

Pointing out the significance of the formal transfer by Japan of foreign concessions in China to the Central Government, the Asahi stated that there could not be a greater token of congratulations than this act on the part of Japan.

Although these foreign concessions were taken over by the Japanese Army with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8, 1941, this was in reality the taking over of control of the concessions by the Chinese Government, and signified that they have been taken over by China for good, the Asahi declared.

Prestige Heightened

The Central Government of China, the Asahi continued, is to be congratulated at this particular moment because taking over of these British concessions has heightened its prestige both at home and abroad.

The abolition of extraterritoriality and return of the concessions were stated in the Basic Japan-China Treaty, but it is a matter for congratulation that the time has been reached when these promises can be realized, and a new step seen in Sino-Japanese relations, the Asahi continued.

Pointing out that Japan still possesses concessions in China, the Asahi declared Japan should consider the future of these areas. The paper stated that Japan should take the initiative in returning these concessions to China, and invite Germany and Italy to follow its example. Thus, more confidence will be put in Japan and its high ideals, and the position of the Nanking Government also will be greatly elevated. Upon the basis of stabilizing relations among China, Japan and Manchoukuo, Japan should not fail to maintain a lofty and broadminded attitude in helping China to realize a complete independence, the Asahi concluded.

The Central Government of China holds a pivotal mission in settling the China Affair, the Nichi Nichi declared.

What specially should be pointed out on this memorable day, the Nichi Nichi said, is the fact that, despite malicious propaganda by Chungking to the effect that the Nanking Government is traitorous, President Wang Ching-wei and his followers have succeeded during these two years in gaining the confidence of the Chinese people and in actuality showing material progress in countless fields.

Pointing out what has been accomplished in China during the past

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Touring Kyushu

Premier General Hideki Tojo, who is on an inspection tour of the Kyushu area, left Fukuoka by train for Nagasaki at 3:06 p.m. Monday following visits earlier in the day to the Fukuoka Prefectural Government offices and the Western Defense Headquarters.

Circulation Restricted of Old Money at Par Value

IN FORCE FROM TODAY

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—Circulation of various old legal tenders at parity with currency notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China will be suspended on and after March 31, according to the revised Temporary Currency Adjustment Law, which was promulgated today by the Finance Department of the National Government of China, together with regulations governing enforcement of the law.

The essential provisions of the Temporary Currency Adjustment Law are:

Article 3. Various legal tenders (hereinafter to be called old legal tenders) specified in the regulation issued on November 3, 1935, with exception of those under special circumstances, shall be allowed to remain in circulation for the time being.

Article 4, the Central Reserve Bank may convert various old legal tenders into the new legal tender issued by it and withdraw the former from circulation, in order to accelerate unification of the currency system.

Effective From Today

Article 6. The Central Reserve Bank note alone shall be used in tax and all other payments to the Government, with the exception of special cases recognized by the Finance Department in which the old legal tenders may be used for the time being.

This Temporary Law shall take effect from March 31, 1942.

Prefacing the regulation governing the enforcement of the Temporary Currency Adjustment Law, the National Government says:

"Following the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank, the Finance Department announced that the Central Reserve note should be used by people in payment of taxes, in connection with exchange business and all other official and private dealings. But, at the same time, it proclaimed that it would allow for the time being the circulation of various old legal tenders at parity with the Central Reserve Bank note with a view to stabilizing the monetary situation and securing the assets of the people.

"However, the circulation of the old legal tenders have expanded day by day, and their values have been falling off without knowing limit, thereby causing sharp advances of commodity prices and driving the people into a more and more difficult position. The Government, therefore, provides the following regulation governing the enforcement of the revised Temporary Currency Adjustment Law in order to stabilize the monetary situation and to improve the living conditions of the people."

Provisions Given

"The provisions of the regulation are:

"1. The provisions permitting the circulation of various old legal tenders at parity with the convertible notes of the Central Reserve Bank shall be abolished on March 31, 1942.

"2. Those old legal tenders, except those under special circumstances, shall be allowed to remain in circulation for the time being.

"3. Business dealings under contracts entered into on or prior to March 30, 1942, can be calculated and paid in old legal tenders, unless specially provided otherwise. However, the Central Reserve Bank shall provide its own regulations governing its receipts and payments."

The Finance Department of the National Government further made it known that any persons who attempt to circulate malicious rumors or hoard currency shall be subject to severe punishment.

Chou Issues Statement

Explaining circumstances leading to revision of the Currency Adjust-

(Continued on Page 2)

RANGOON REBIRTH URGED

Burmese Leaders Told to Build Greater Capital City

Domei

RANGOON, March 30.—Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Burma, addressing the inauguration ceremony of the Rangoon Peace Preservation Society today, urged the Burmese leaders to rebuild the capital into a Greater Rangoon in line with the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

General Iida also expressed the hope that the Peace Preservation Society would cooperate with the Japanese military authorities in the reconstruction work.

EDUCATOR APPEALS TO INDIAN MOTHERS

Mrs. Kora of Tokyo Women's College Warns Against British Trickery

A strong appeal to the Indian mothers to recall the consequences of human sacrifice undergone by their country during the first World War, and warning them to be on guard against British trickery, was the gist of an open message delivered by Mrs. Tomiko Kora, a noted educator on the faculty staff of the Tokyo Women's College, reports the Yomiuri.

"As I call out to you at this critical moment," her message read, "I recall that night of February, 1935, when I interviewed Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi while I was invited to your country. As I reached his camp in Wardha, Mahatma Gandhi extended both his hands toward me in a warm welcome and expressing his joy over my visit, offered me accommodation for many days.

"Every day, I proceeded to his quarters with many Indian widows, who lost their dear ones for the great cause of the Indian independence during the first World War, to pray for the early realization of their goal.

Bombay, when I was taken to a play-house by Madam Sarojini Naidu, that famous poetess, I discovered quite unexpectedly that the Mohammedans harbored yearnings for Japan and admiration for Japanese art. At that time, I vowed that some day, Japan must extend a helping hand to India in acquiring her independence.

"At another time, when I was taken ill in your country, a young daughter of the late Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the renowned poet, sat by my bedside for hours and, told me that the Indian youths, in groups of 3,000, were being detained at various prisons in the country and prohibited even the freedom to communicate with their parents.

Denounces Madam Devi

"Madam Kamhara Devi, you who deserted your husband to join Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his independence move, please recollect that day when you came to Japan last summer on your way back from the United States.

"When you visited a farming village in the northeastern part of Japan, you stated that these farmers have something in common with the farmers in your country, and you wept with gratitude when you learned that they were extending sympathies toward the Indian farmers in whose veins run the same blood of an Asiatic race. You were impressed so much by the Japanese people at that time that the temptations of the Chungking Administration, which you visited on the way, should have had no influence at all in changing your opinion regarding our country.

"That same Japan has now risen in arms for the holy task of emancipating the whole of East Asia from the Anglo-American claws. If there is anyone who dares to call the actions of Japan an imperialistic movement, then I am deeply concerned because behind such an insinuation must lie the poisonous fangs of the Communists.

"I feel deeper sympathies toward the child widows, who are begging for a grain of rice in front of the British Museum or the palace in India rather than to the Indian women of the intellectual class.

"Why is it that the people of India, which is blessed with rich soil and where a three-crop harvest is possible in a year, must undergo such sufferings? The answer is obvious. The British exploitation policy has been causing undue sacrifices to India and the Indians for centuries.

"Indian women, you must be the ones who should exercise every possible effort in cutting the chain which binds the Indians as British slaves. Now is the golden opportunity for you to decide whether to remain an eternal slave to the British democracy or to acquire freedom of the highest civilization.

"I am sending this message to you Indian women in the hope that by virtue of your strength, the Indian youths will awaken to the true aim of the sacred war and hasten to extend cooperation toward Japan and accomplishing the ultimate goal, freedom and prosperity to all peoples in Greater East Asia."

Tokyo Papers Laud Nanking's Progress

(Continued From Page 1)

two years, politically, financially and militarily, the Nichi Nichi declares that Chungking is acting contrarily to the ideals of Dr. Sun Yatsen by relying upon America and Britain, while President Wang is building up a new China in cooperation with Japan.

Nanking Efforts Asked

The Yomiuri pointed out the accomplishments realized by the Central Government of China during the past two years and expressed sincere hope that the Nanking Government would continue to do its part in crushing Chungking remnants and building a New Order of peace and prosperity in China, while cooperating with Japan.

Declaring that the national movement in China which is represented by the Nanking Government, is blasting the way for a new China, the Miyako said that President Wang stands as a symbol of emancipation of the races of East Asia.

Cooperating with Japan, and only by this cooperation, will the ideals of the establishment of Greater East Asia be realized, the Miyako declares.

The hope of China, the paper concluded lies in complete extermination of Anglo-American domination and exploitation, and disregarding Chungking, which still adheres to these Powers.

The people of China are rising and are gradually realizing the ideals of a New Order in East Asia, the Miyako concluded.

Press Comments

Tuesday, March 31

NICHI NICHI—Central Reserve Bank Notes Separated From Fapi

ASAHI—British Proposals Which Fool India

CHUGAI—Nanking Government and Chungking Regime

Central Reserve Bank Notes Separated From Fapi

NICHI NICHI—The National Government of China on March 30 discontinued the circulation of the note issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China and the old fapi at par. Already 15 months have elapsed since the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank of China in January last year.

On the first anniversary of its establishment on January 20 this year, President Chou Fo-hai of the Bank thoroughly refuted malicious propaganda by the Chungking regime against the Central Reserve Bank. As pointed out by President Chou on that occasion, the foundation of the bank and its note has become more solid than ever.

The circulation of the old fapi at par with the note of the Central Reserve Bank had been a temporary measure at the beginning and it had been expected that they could not be circulated side by side forever.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the note issuance by the Central Reserve Bank has made marked increase and it reaches over 500,000,000 Yuan at present in comparison with 164,000,000 Yuan before the war. The issuance is not believed to be sufficient yet. The discontinuation of the circulation of the two notes side by side despite this situation was made because economic instability of China was feared due to the sharp decline of the old fapi of late.

Both the Japanese and Chinese authorities will never be satisfied with the sharp decline of the old fapi. They are instead anxious to check the decline because of undesirable effects on the Chinese masses. The new measure was decided upon on March 7, when they excluded the old fapi in the exchange quotation with the military scrip and discriminated it in the acceptance of deposits by the Central Reserve Bank. Even at this time, the Financial authorities refrained from refusing the acceptance of the old fapi entirely, but they recognized the exchange with the Reserve Bank note by general commercial dealings.

Despite warm considerations paid by the authorities, the old fapi will inevitably have to collapse sooner or later. But the process of its collapse should not be too rapid and speculative. Both the Japanese and Chinese authorities must exercise strict control on the speculative sales of old fapi in the future.

British Proposals Which Fool India

ASAHI—The British Government's proposals brought over by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, and special envoy to India, which has been longing for immediate, complete independence, as it was generally expected, was nothing but a plan to give dominion status.

The British proposals released by Sir Stafford may be summed up in the following three points: firstly, the British Government will give India dominion status; secondly, the opposition existent in that country will be left untouched; thirdly, the proposed dominion status will be given only after the cessation of hostilities.

What has been longed for by India was immediate, complete independence. There is no relation and nothing common between India and Britain. Even Australia, Canada and the Union of South Africa, which are inseparably bound with Britain racially, politically and economically, are about to cut their relations with the British home Government.

It is simply ridiculous that the British Government should propose to India a dominion status at this moment. According to the British proposals, India, as a dominion, is to have the existing domestic discord left unremedied in the future. Conflicts existing among the National Congress Party representing the Hindus, the Muslims and princes is quite serious and deep-rooted.

The real reconstruction of India must, first of all, be started by remedying this internal trouble. The British proposals, however, avoid touching this question. It is not because the British Government desires the welfare of India itself, but, instead, it is because of its malicious intention of utilizing such a situation for the self destruction of India.

The same promise given by the British Government to India at the time of the first World War, which exposed British perfidy to the world more than anything else, is going to be repeated here again. That the British promise is given to India as bait for obtaining India's collaboration in the current war must be fully known both to the Indian and British people.

All in all, the British proposals released by Sir Stafford is simply to fool India. For Britain, whose destiny depends almost entirely upon the attitude of India, the proposals must be said too self-seeking. The price to be paid by India for such a future deal is too expensive. To force the Indians to accept his proposals, Sir Stafford will employ every possible means—appeasement and intimidation, side by side.

What is going to be and what should be India's reply to the British proposals can only be decided by the Indians themselves. We watch the development of negotiations with the keenest of interest.

In this connection what we wish to stress here once again is the fact that Japan entertains no other intentions toward India but the establishment of India for the Indians.

Nanking Government and Chungking Regime

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The National Government of China yesterday celebrated the second anniversary for the return to Nanking of its capital. We believe it is quite pertinent at this time to examine the attitude and condition of the Chungking regime.

During the past two years, the National Government has made long strides in various departments of its administration and the people under its rule have been enjoying peace. Seeing remarkable achievements attained by the National Government and the prosperity enjoyed by the people under it, the masses under the Chungking regime must be feeling great uneasiness.

Ardent desire being expressed by the people under the administration of the National Government for the unification of China will inevitably affect the masses under the Chungking regime. It is only natural for them to awake to realities and collaborate together for the attainment of this ideal. Therefore, it will be rather impossible to check uneasiness and oscillation among the masses under the Chungking regime.

As the only means of checking the vacillation and uneasiness among the people and winning their confidence in it, the Chungking regime, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has circulated unfounded reports to the effect that Japan had always been losing battles to the Anglo-American Forces. But such a deceit cannot be carried on for a long time.

The military achievements attained by the Imperial Forces have become clear to the world and, no matter how hard they try, Chungking leaders will no longer be able to conceal the true facts from the people. We can easily imagine how the overwhelming victories gained by the Japanese affected the people under the Chungking regime.

It was not only the people under the Chungking regime who were greatly disappointed by the successive defeats of the Anglo-American forces since the opening of the current war, but the Chungking regime itself must have been thrown into utter hopelessness by actually seeing the real power and true character of the United States and Britain. Chungking's attitude toward the Anglo-American requests for military cooperation has been quite negative and the sending of its troops to Burma is said to be rather insignificant.

When the Chungking regime loses its positive attitude to cooperate with the Anglo-American Powers and confidence in them upon whom it has almost solely depended thus far, the Chungking regime will literally be at the crossroads. Here is a great opportunity for the National Government to push its activities. We expect much from the Nanking Government in the future.

Japanese Superiority Seen in Bali Sea Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

once opened fire. The searchlights from the cruisers bathed the destroyers with vivid light. The cruisers were more heavily armed, and their fire was devastating. The night became a roaring hell as the cannon from both sides thundered out their challenge. The searchlights swept to and fro, and flashes of orange flame split the darkness. As the distance decreased, torpedo warfare was resorted to. Torpedo after torpedo hurtled through the waves, and the sea between the enemy ships became a veritable sea of death. For three minutes this exchange of torpedoes went on, and then suddenly a dull, heavy boom reverberated through the night. From the foremost cruiser shot up a tall mushroom of water, and thick, curling smoke enveloped the ship. The firing from the enemy cruiser stopped all at once. The blue flashes from its torpedo ejectors also stopped, and enveloped in smoke, the cruiser gradually disappeared from the range of vision.

At 3:50 a.m. the destroyers came in sight of the other cruiser. Fierce firing at once began, and not long after the cruiser sank out of sight.

Meanwhile, the Japanese destroyers acting as convoy of the 00 Transports, heard the sound of the battle, and sped to the scene of the fighting. At 3:30 a.m. they came in sight of one enemy cruiser and two destroyers. They opened fire at once, and immediately sank one destroyer.

WAVE OF PROSPERITY FORESEEN IN EUROPE

Over-Production and Unemployment No Longer Expected To Exist

D.N.B.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—"Europe will experience a wave of economic prosperity such as nobody can now imagine," declared Rost van Tonningen, the President of the Dutch Central Bank, in an address before leading judges and lawyers in Amsterdam. "Phenomena such as 'unemployment' and 'over-production' will no longer exist and it will be even difficult to produce and manufacture sufficient articles for the population according to the new economic system that will be drafted in accordance with the needs of the population."

Van Tonningen continued that the preliminary condition would be that the disastrous influence of the Jews will disappear from Europe. The war, which is being waged by Germany and her Allies today, is in reality nothing but a struggle against Jewish world domination. While having been active in the League of Nations, Van Tonningen stressed, he had gained an insight into the politics staged behind the scenes. The wire-pullers of international affairs to the greater extent had been Jews.

In 1933, he said, Jewish high finance had practically attained control over the world's raw material resources. Germany, however, broke the ring of the blockade when in 1940 she gained access to the Swedish iron ores by the occupation of Norway and by taking hold of Europe's richest oil fields by her agreement with Rumania. As far as the two most important raw materials were concerned, Germany produced 426 million tons of coal to which later 70 million tons of coal from the Donetz Basin will have to be added whereas the U.S. and Britain together produced no more than 580 million tons of coal.

The iron production was about the same on both sides van Tonningen declared. The major part of the Soviet Russian production of manganese, however, was now in German hands. Russia still had considerable iron and chromium resources at her disposal behind the Ural mountains but the loss of the coal production of the Donetz Basin had greatly affected the Russian war production.

POLITICAL TERRORISTS GIVEN PRISON SENTENCES

Court Metes Out 5 Years Imprisonment to Leaders in Foiled Assassination

The Tokyo District Criminal Court on Monday delivered a sentence of five years imprisonment to Tarao Maeda, 51 years old, and Masaji Kageyama, 33, the leaders of the July 5 case, reports Domei. Yukio Hasegawa and five others were given a sentence of three years imprisonment, while 21 others were given lesser sentences.

The decisions were rendered by Presiding Judge Asanosuke Kusaka.

The prisoners, it is recalled, attempted to assassinate senior statesmen, leading persons of financial, political and official circles on July 5, 1940, allegedly for the purpose of effecting a reform in the country.

SAVINGS MAXIMUM RAISED

Limit on Postal Deposits Now Set at ¥5,000

The maximum amount for postal savings, which was raised from ¥2,000 to ¥3,000 last summer, will be raised to ¥5,000 from Wednesday, according to Domei.

This change has been made by the Communications Ministry in consonance with the postal savings reform plan made at a conference recently in order to meet the necessity of a big increase in the nation's savings.

In the eighth year of the Meiji era or in 1875, when the postal savings system was first established, the maximum amount was ¥500, which was subsequently raised to ¥1,000 30 years later, then to ¥2,000 in 1920 and to ¥3,000 last year.

The peoples savings is showing a big increase yearly. At the outbreak of the current war on December 8 last year, the total saving was a little more than ¥8,870,000,000, which has shown an increase of ¥800,000,000 within four months. Consequently, it will not be long before the ¥10,000,000,000 mark will be reached.

DEATH OF DR. S. DOKE

Typhoid Fever Claims Head of Senshu University

Dr. Seiichiro Doke, President of Senshu University, Tokyo, died of typhoid fever Saturday at the Kuno Hospital in Ushigome-ku. He was 55 years old. Last rites will be held at the university's hall Wednesday.

The late Dr. Doke also was a Diet member and member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly. For many years he was connected with the statistical, documentary and labor sections of the Tokyo City Government and also was a lecturer at Senshu University. It was in 1934 that he was made Dean of the university and last year he was recommended for its presidency.

COUNCIL TO DECIDE CANDIDATES' NAMES

Holding First Meeting Today To Examine Recommended Men in Election

The special committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council for selecting candidates for election will hold its first meeting at the Council's headquarters today at 7 p.m. for examining the names recommended by the prefectural branches of the Council and make a final decision.

The attitude of the special committee to local recommendation is now watched with keen interest, and the selection of candidates to be recommended will decide the result of the coming general election.

Although nothing concrete has been known about the trend in picking the candidates by the local branches of the Council, present indications in the 122 election districts show that the number of new men recommended for election will be very large in comparison with the present or former members of the House of Representatives. It is also reported that the total number of recommended candidates will far surpass 466, the total seats in the House.

In most election districts, about an equal number of new and old names will be recommended, though in some districts new men are overwhelmingly numerous.

Take for instance the case of the Yokusan Giin Domei, which has a total membership of 308. So far, 26 members have expressed their intention to retire and the number of members not running for election is expected to increase. Thus, it is predicted that those who are likely to be recommended for re-election, out of the total of 308, will be less than 200.

Other parties cannot be regarded in the same light, but it is already a decided fact that more new men will be recommended for election to the House of Representatives than the present and former members.

Warplanes Keep Up Continued Blasting Over Port Moresby

(Continued from Page 1)

in Japan, Osaka Dye-work Corporation' on one of the flags.

"Indians with turbans or Turkish caps on their heads, salute the Japanese soldiers with good-natured smiles. In a manufactory of soft drinks, they were busy making soda water and treating the soldiers.

"The residences of the British are built on the bluff and are large and gorgeous. There is a driveway running from the city quarters up to the bluff.

Inspected Penal Colony

"On a hill near the navy wharf, stands a stately but grim building. It is the prison. As we went there for inspection, about 1,000 prisoners were left in the cells that had no beds or desks. It was learned that many of those prisoners were political offenders, who had been arrested and imprisoned for their anti-British and independence movement. The Japanese military authorities are now engaged in examining their charges.

"We were surprised at the stateliness of the prison. It was natural, however, because Port Blair is famous as a penal colony for the prisoners both of India and Burma. The prisoners were clad in clothes like pajamas with marks indicating the degree of their guilt stuck on them.

"About 700 British soldiers, who had been stationed here, evacuated the port two weeks ago and 300 Indian policemen are now working to maintain order in the city in cooperation with the Japanese soldiers.

"The Governor of Andaman State, a Briton, 42 years old, and a dozen Britishers are remaining in Port Blair. The Governor said that although the British soldiers had told him to destroy the water works, power plant and radio station, he could not do it because those establishments were essential to the lives and welfare of the natives whom he loved."

NAZIS TO BUILD NEW RAIL

Between Donetz, Ruhr to Reorganize Europe's Railway System

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, March 29.—The German Government is planning to construct a great railway line connecting the Donetz Basin with the Ruhr district, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Popolo di Roma. It is said that upon the construction of this railway line, the railway system of Europe will be fundamentally reorganized.

Particulars concerning the construction of this proposed line running through the northern section of Europe are not yet known. However, it is reported that the new line will also pass through Upper Silesia and to former Austria

FINNS SAVING WASTE HAIR

Not even human hair will be allowed to go to waste as the Finnish Government recently issued an order to all barber shops throughout Finland to save the croppings of their customers, the Chugai Shogyo reported from Shanghai, according to Domei.

The report said that the Finnish Government plans to collect waste hair at the end of every month.

Apparently, the gathered hair will be used as a base for fibrous material, an example of another wartime substitute, it is reported.

Social & General

Word has been received in Tokyo that the Regent of Hungary has conferred the Grand Cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit on the Japanese Minister to Budapest, Toshitaka Okubo.

The Yokohama Sacred Heart Parish announces the following Holy Week services: on Holy Thursday (April 2) there will be High Mass at 8 a.m. with Adoration at the Altar of Repose all day until Good Friday when there will be the special Mass of the Presanctified. The Way of the Cross will be said at 3 p.m. in Japanese and at 6:30 p.m. in English. On Holy Saturday services and Holy Mass will be offered at 7 a.m. On Easter Sunday Holy Mass will be held at the same hours as usual on Sunday, 7, 8 and 10 a.m.

The following protestant services in observance of the Easter Season will be conducted by Pastor Theodore Jaeckel: Maundy Thursday (April 2) 4 p.m. at the Union Church, The Bluff, Yokohama, with Holy Communion; Good Friday, 10:30 a.m. at the Deutsche Evangelische Kirche, Tokyo, with Holy Communion; Easter Sunday, 10:30 a.m. at the Union Church, The Bluff, Yokohama.

Navy Chief Visits Wounded

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, visited the Yokosuka Naval Hospital this morning to comfort the sick and wounded sailors of the Imperial Japanese Navy, giving words of encouragement and cheer to the men as he went from ward to ward. After a luncheon with high officers of the Naval Base, Admiral Shimada returned to Tokyo in the afternoon.

Britain to Use Pressure As Cripps' Failure Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

sideration of the Congress leaders. His remarks from all intents and purposes express his disagreement in "soft words," the Yomiuri dispatch added.

In the meantime, a radio announcement by the National Broadcasting Company of America intercepted at Lisbon on Monday, according to an Asahi telegram from there, declared that Mr. Cripps on Sunday announced that the British Government had authorized him to promise to India the creation therein of one or more than one dominion.

If the announcement is true, the said proposal was apparently intended as a flattery to the Muslim population in India, who, it is claimed have been wishing to have their own State excluded from Hindu elements.

However, it is strongly doubted if the Muslims will accept the British proposals as a whole as they include many other things not readily accepted by the sectarian community.

Won't Solve Problem

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—While publication of the British Government's plan for the solution of the Indian question is being widely discussed in London, a survey of London reports reveal that although the proposal of Sir Stafford Cripps, may be accepted by the various Indian political parties, the Indian problem fundamentally will not be solved and India seems likely to remain the cancer of the British Empire.

The New Delhi correspondent of the London Times warns that although "persons who know the contents of the plan openly admit that the Indian parties cannot likely refuse the proposition, element of surprising turns which often arise in political discussions in India ought not to be under-rated."

Well-informed sources in London are reportedly distressed by the very fact that dominion status is promised India after the war and that the India problem still remains unsettled. These quarters said that even if the plan is accepted by India the extent of India's cooperation in prosecuting the war is an altogether different question.

London quarters, however, are agreed that the Indian problem remains their greatest headache at a time when Great Britain is in the midst of a great world turmoil.

Death Rumor Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, March 29.—Well-informed sources here today scoffed at rumors broadcast recently by the New Delhi radio to the effect that Subhas Chandra Bose, former president of the Indian Congress Party, was killed in a recent plane disaster off the coast of Japan Proper and declared such a claim can be termed as "nothing but a cheap lie."

These sources said, that Britain, of course, is interested in such a distorted report, since Mr. Bose has strengthened the will for freedom of the Indian population and has actively participated in the independence movement.

However, they added, as D.N.B. already has reported, Mr. Bose has addressed an open letter to Sir Stafford Cripps from an undisclosed radio station in Europe, and, in view of the great distance between Europe and the Orient, it could not have been possible for him to be aboard an aircraft off the Japanese coast at the time of the accident.

Meanwhile, Reuters, to keep the rumor alive, quoted Maulana Abul Kalamz Azad, president of the Indian Congress Party, as saying that, "I am shocked to read this morning's news of the air crash in which Chandra Bose and some other Indians were involved. The tragic end of Mr. Bose, while still in the prime of life, will cause deep sorrow to all those who knew him," the British news agency quoted Mr. Azad as having said. "Despite the differences with him as regards means of attaining India's freedom, it must be recognized that he lived and died for a cause whereto he dedicated his life."

USE OF REICHSMARK GREATLY INCREASES

Serves as Basis of Calculation For Most of European Goods Traffic

Transocean

BERLIN, March 18.—"The Reichsmark has not only maintained itself in the course of the war, but enforced itself to such an extent that it is serving today as the basis of calculation for the greater part of European goods traffic," declared the President of the Reichsbank and Reichs' Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. Walther Funk, at the ordinary general meeting of the Reichsbank yesterday.

The Reichsbank's policy, he said, would prevent a development which would later lead to severe deflation measures, as had occurred after each war. For this reason, surplus income would be absorbed by the State, which, however, would see to it that this was not done to such an extent that willingness to work or expansion of war production was impaired or social hardship brought about.

The policy of cheap money would always render necessary investments possible, and would be an important factor also after the war. He said the Reich had been paying last year an average rate of interest of 1.77 per cent to the Reichsbank.

The Reichsbank's policy, Dr. Funk emphasized, would not permit an unjustified increase in the quotations of shares and the risk involved in shares must continue.

With regard to the nationalization of banking business, he announced that the collective traffic of securities would henceforth be transacted via the Reichsbank in certain instances. It was gratifying, he stated that the recent adaptation of business to the new war situation had been effected without friction.

The cost of financing the war had been reduced, Dr. Funk continued, and the development of interest rates consolidated. Also, the financing of foreign trade necessary for the conduct of the war had been rendered secure and the clearing system with European nations had been improved.

German arms, Dr. Funk said, were a guarantee for the German currency. The best guarantee for a currency in wartime, however, was to render important war production secure and to take in time all steps necessary for meeting the increasing demands of war.

The war in the East, he added, was serving a new construction of Europe, and a victory in the East would complete it.

YAGI SUCCEEDS NAKAMURA

President of University of Technology Resigns

Dr. Hideji Yagi, professor in the Department of Science, at the Osaka Imperial University, was appointed President of the Tokyo University of Technology on Monday, following the voluntary resignation of Dr. Konosuke Nakamura the same day. Dr. Yagi was a former professor at the Tohoku Imperial University.

The resignations of Dr. Ayao Kuwagi, Director of the Matsumoto Higher School, and Dr. Yoshiharu Murayama, Director of the Kumamoto Pharmaceutical Special School, and the appointments of Dr. Nobuo Tsukika and Dr. Minoru Fujita as their respective successors were also announced on Monday.

Kaya Assures Help For Currency Move

(Continued From Page 1)

time recognizes political as well as the economic significance of the action.

Japan to Offer Aid

"The Japanese Government will cooperate with the National Government of China in strengthening and expanding the business of the Central Reserve Bank, and is ready to offer the best possible assistance for fostering the Central Reserve Bank notes, so as to have the present measures of the National Government attain successful results."

Finance Minister Kaya further commended the measures taken by the National Government to counter possible repercussions of the present regulations on the financial circles. Prudence and propriety feature the measures, Mr. Kaya added.

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Old Ruling on Currency Is Revised by Nanking

(Continued From Page 1)

ment Law to prohibit exchange at par of Central Reserve Bank notes and Fapi, Chungking legal tender, Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government of China, today issued the following statement:

The Central Reserve Bank of China opened for business on January 6, 1941, for smooth operation of the banking program and financial policy of the National Government of China. At that time, it was announced that payment of taxes and monetary transactions should be conducted in notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China, although fapi, legal tender of Chungking, was allowed to circulate at par with the new notes. This step was taken in order to stabilize the monetary market and protect the people.

Efforts were made to check unnatural expansion of note issue and to stabilize national livelihood and commodity prices.

However, with the war situation developing, Chungking issued fapi without any restraint, thus causing an upward tendency of commodity prices. Therefore, hardships of the people reached the maximum point.

It is a matter of regret that the warning published at the time when the Central Reserve Bank was opened for business became true.

The present indication is that it will be difficult to save the situation unless expedient measures are taken.

Under such circumstances, the National Government has abolished the regulation regarding conversion of Fapi into the note of the Central Reserve Bank of China at par, and has ordered that payment of taxes and commercial transactions shall be conducted in the legal tender issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China.

However, in view of prevailing circumstances circulation of Chungking Fapi is permitted, except in special cases, for the time being.

These steps have been taken in order to safeguard social welfare by checking the upward tendency of commodity prices and to set the public mind at ease.

U.S. Rations Necessities

Transocean

LISBON, March 17.—The United States authorities have completed preparations for the introduction of additional rationing of daily necessities, particularly of textile clothing and leather goods, it is reported from New York. In regard to shoes and boots, it is expected that uniform types will be introduced.

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